Railroads.

[C]HICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.
[On an]d after Monday, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, [trains] will run as follows:
[TRAI]NS WESTWARD. | TRAINS EASTWARD.
[illegible]
[Conn]ecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the [East].
[illegible]
M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.

[IL]LINOIS CENTRAL RAIL[ROAD]. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[On and] after Sunday, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave [the Gr]eat Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, [St. Lou]is, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cairo, [Memph]is, Vicksburgh, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, [illegible] Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, [illegible]
[illegible]
[HY]DE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS.
Fare 10 cents each way.
W. R. ARTHUR, Superintendent.
[W. P.] JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

[C]HICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
[illegible]
M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

[G]ALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
[illegible]
[H. P.] PORTER, General Passenger Agent. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

[C]HICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Transportation.

[ST.] LOUIS, ALTON AND CHI[CAGO] RAILROAD.
Important to Shippers.
[illegible]
N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Assistant Superintendent.

[AM]ERICAN TRANSPORTA[TION] COMPANY.—Incorporated [under] the laws of the State of New York.
[CAS]H CAPITAL, ... $900,000.
[illegible]
JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.
[illegible]
EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS,
[illegible]
[C]ANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,
[illegible]
[W]ATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES
[illegible]
CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

[OL]D OSWEGO LINE
[Tra]nsportation Company,
[illegible]
[QUI]CKER AND CHEAPER
[illegible]

[ST]EAM TO IRELAND, ENG[LAND], and Scotland for $30.
THE ATLANTIC [ROYAL] MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
[Ne]w York and Galway Line.
CIRCASSIAN,
[illegible]
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. 20 Dearborn street.

[H]ODGES & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO J. B. DOGGETT,)
GROCERS,
. . . State Street, . . . 49
[illegible]
CHOICEST QUALITY,
[PAR]TICULARLY FOR FAMILY USE.
[illegible]

[NE]WELL SNOW,
[Wh]olesale and Retail Grocer
—AND—
[COM]MISSION MERCHANT,
112 Dearborn st., Chicago.
[illegible]
[La]rge or Small Quantities.
[illegible]
[ALL] GOODS WARRANTED.
NEWELL SNOW.

[illegible] SEXTONS AND UNDER[TAKERS].
No. 25 LA SALLE STREET,
[illegible]
WRIGHT & McCLURE.

[RO]SEHILL CEMETERY.—The [illegible]

[LA]KE STREET MILLS—
Chicago, July 16, 1859.
[illegible]

[illegible]S—BELLS—A new supply [illegible]
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO., 242 Lake, and 263 South Water st.

[illegible]HAM'S AGRICULTURAL [FUR]NACES, from 10 to 120 gallons
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

[STOV]ES—STOVES—At Whole[sale and] Retail, by
VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

[INSU]RANCE POLICES AND [illegible]
WM. E. BAND.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859. NUMBER 26.

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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

Good for St. Joseph.

Instead of permitting a Pro-Slavery mob to destroy the office of the *Free Democrat*, as was threatened, the people of St. Joseph, Mo., in public meeting voted down a resolution declaring that paper to be a nuisance, and adopted another almost unanimously to the effect that the freedom of the press should be maintained. Mr. Grant, the editor of the *Free Democrat* was at St. Louis on Friday last for the purpose of purchasing material for issuing his paper daily.

☞ The *Times* classifies the Democrats of California into "regular" and "irregular" Douglasites. The Buchanan wing, who nominated Latham for Governor, it coolly sets down as "regular Douglas" Democrats, and the Broderick wing, who are running a separate ticket in opposition to the Buchaneers, it denominates "irregular Douglas" Democrats. Everything is fish that comes to its net.

The Clerical Petition.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The petition of the clergy to the Horse Railway Company sets forth that the running of cars on the Horse Railway on Sunday "is a gross violation of the day we hold sacred"—claiming also, that such running is a "disturbance of our worship and of the peace of the community." Let me inquire why they did not include owners of livery stables in their petition? The livery stables turn out more horses and carriages on Sunday than the Horse Cars or Omnibusses *fifty times over*. It would be a moderate estimate to put the number of livery stable buggies which are hired every fair Sunday at five hundred, and the number of persons who "desecrate" the day the clergy hold sacred, will average three persons to each buggy, or fifteen hundred "Sabbath breakers." These livery carriages are employed, not chiefly by foreigners, but by Americans to the manor born.—They are not driven exclusively on one or two business streets, and at a slow pace like the horse cars, but are put through at the top of the speed and wind of the horses, and through all the side streets and alleys in the city. They are driven past all the Churches during hours of worship, as well as all other hours, from early morning until midnight: they are driven out into the country and back into the town.—Many of the persons hiring these conveyances take with them in their excursions female relatives, friends or sweethearts. In other instances, whole families ride in double seated buggies, and drive about the city and into the country during church hours—driving past the sacred structures with perfect indifference. Hundreds of young men may be seen every fair Sunday driving livery carriages through the streets of the city, and smoking cigars. Now, these things are facts, patent to the eyes of all. They are not of recent occurrence, but of twenty years standing in this godly city of Chicago.—How can these clergymen have the face to ask the proprietors of the Horse Railways to cease running their commodious and useful cars on Sunday when the proprietors of fifty livery stables ply their business to the utmost of their capabilities? Is it fair because they charge a dollar an hour instead of half a dime for a ride, that they should enjoy a monopoly of the privilege of conveying and driving the public on the first day of the week? Let all be treated alike. The public will not tolerate special privileges or monopolies. If one class of hired conveyances are to be stopped on Sunday, all classes must share the same fate. A petition will never be carried into effect that seeks to stop the running of a score of horse cars on certain definite streets, and at the same time allows five hundred hired buggies, sulkies, gigs, and carriages, to be run on all the streets at all hours, to say nothing of the hundred public hacks, and coaches, which go and come at pleasure on Sunday.

In the city of New York the horse cars are compelled by provisions in their charters to run their cars on Sunday and very straight-laced people fill the cars on Sunday in going to Church. Clergymen of down-town Churches who reside up town find them very convenient and patronize them every "Lord's day," as well as the thousands of working people, who after toiling and sweating all through the week gladly embrace the cheap facilities they afford for reaching the pure air of Central Park, Jones' Wood, or other suburban resorts. In this city the Sabbatarians show a zeal which only wants the power, to give the public a slight specimen of the ancient means of grace and have the horse road and pillory sinners to repentance.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company—"It Still Lives."

Editors Press and Tribune:

It is not often that a small body of men have it in their power to accomplish as large a public good—to lift from a taxed people so large a burden as has been thrown off the shoulders of the gas takers of this city by reason of the organization and efforts of the People's Gas Light and Coke Co., of the city of Chicago. The Old Gas Company, it will be remembered, had a contract with the city and a monopoly for the ten years ending in February last. During that time they charged private gas-takers $3.50 per M. There is not the slightest reason to suppose they would have supplied it at any lower rate for years to come, had not a rival company come forward and offered to supply for $2.50 per M. But when the new Company had organized and was before the public with offers backed by responsible men to supply the needed light at these lower figures, the Old Company was compelled to succumb. They yielded to a necessity and came into an agreement to supply for a short time, as an experiment, at the figures proposed by the new Company. The new Company were willing and desirous to supply at the price proposed, for *ten* years, or for *any number* of years, and the more the better for them. The Old Company bound itself to the low figures for only two and a fraction of years. During this two and a fraction of years the citizens who take gas will save a hundred thousand dollars a year, solely by reason of the efforts of the new Company, which induced the reduction. Two Thousand Dollars a week, for two years and nine months, you citizen gas takers of Chicago, are gaining on account of Robert H. Foss, Amos G. Throop, P. D. Mickles, S. N. Wilcox, Hugh Maher, and a few others, having organized a new Gas Company. This little body of men, whose enterprise in this direction has resulted in so large a public benefaction, have not as yet met with any such return from the community as that large service should entitle them to. The time is coming, however, when the people of Chicago may remember these men, and encourage an enterprise which has so lightened their bills. The new Gas Works are to be built immediately. Early next year, if not at the end of this, the new Company will be ready to pour their light into your parlors, shops and offices, and when that time comes it will be seen whether the enterprise of a company of men who are to-day and every month saving to the city more than the current expenses of all the public schools, shall or shall not be regarded with favor. The new Company have certain very material advantages in the manufacturing and supplying of gas. They will place their mains and pipes according to present grades, and not ten, twelve, and fourteen feet down. Pipes and mains thus placed are quickly and cheaply accessible, both for repairs and connections. They will adapt the size of their pipes to the present exigencies of the service. They will receive their coal upon their own docks. Their outlay for real estate is very moderate, absorbing but little capital to declare dividends on. Every step in the construction and arrangement of their works will be taken with and under the light and advantages of all the late scientific, and mechanical improvements on this subject. They are the sole proprietors for Cook County, of Walker's Patent Process of Purifying Gas. This mode of purifying will be of immense advantage in two ways. It will very materially cheapen the process of manufacturing, and it will enable the company to manufacture from Illinois Coal instead of requiring Briar Hill coal, which would cost two dollars a ton more. With all these solid advantages the new company will be able to supply gas at the low rate of $2.50 per M, and and at the same time pay very satisfactory dividends. While carrying into effect these plans, which have, even in anticipation of the expending of a dollar, made them the greatest benefactors Chicago ever had, they will, as they feel assured, find liberal support from the community and make good returns in dividends upon their capital. A. B.

Our Horse Railroads Again.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I suppose Mr. Toots would think it of no consequence, but as I do not rush into print more than once in ten years, I do not wish to be responsible for anything not in the manuscript.

In speaking of the value of these Horse Railroad franchises, I said: "You have arrayed the statistics of similar roads in eastern cities, and announced the enormous dividends there made in such stock."

I am made to say, "You have averaged the statistics, etc., announced the *numerous* dividends, etc." I said, moreover, "That it is not an inevitable concomitant that franchises of this character of immense pecuniary value, should be foolishly bartered away in a few months, by our city government, under cover of a factitious public sentiment," etc. I am made to say a "fictitious public sentiment," etc. I prefer the style, homely as it is, of my manuscript.

A word upon your reply: I think no serious exception can be taken to your strictures upon the probable character of those who are the keenest in scenting out rogues, as a general proposition. How it would be with me, if I controlled a press, or were promoted to an Aldermanship, I cannot say. I think it will do me no harm, momentarily, to pray, as to the Aldermanship, "Lead me not into temptation."

Your other criticism, as to the tardiness of my complaint, is apparently just, possibly I ought to say really so. I think you will remember, however, that I have, from time to time, called your attention, personally, to what I regarded as a mischievous position on the part of the Council, in respect of these roads. It is not an easy thing for a layman, doubtful of his ability, to express himself, grammatically as to the purpose to take every chartered bull by the horns, who may be plowing up the pavements. And to conclude, if I know the public sentiment on the subject, (and I believe I do), it has been generally regarded as utterly useless to struggle with the Council on the subject of Horse Railroads, since it so triumphantly pettifogged the Clark and Randolph street remonstrants out of doors on the motion to reconsider the ordinance in favor of the Company as to those streets. The justice of that suspicion on the part of the people toward the Council, may be appreciated by stepping on to east Randolph street at this moment. You will see that our street guardians have permitted the Company to tear up, in advance of the repaving, their entire track from La Salle to State street, so that a carriage cannot approach the sidewalk on the south side of Randolph street, between the two points; we there see who has possession of the streets. I have said my say; the Horse Railroad Company will have its day as long as the kings. F.

Cassius M. Clay's Speech in Covington.

He Denounces Both Candidates for Governor in Kentucky as Political Quacks, and Calls upon the Non-Slaveholders in Kentucky to Organize for a National Republican Victory in 1860!

As we predicted the dispatch from Louisville to the Cincinnati *Commercial* stating that Cassius M. Clay would take the stump for Bell for Governor, turns out to have been a canard, and was intended for political effect. Mr. Clay spoke in Covington, Ky., on Friday night last to an audience of fifteen hundred people. The following synopsis of his speech is from the *Commercial* of Saturday:

SUBSTANCE OF MR. CLAY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Clay said that he had taken no public part in the excited canvass now drawing to a close, but had cheerfully responded to a call from his friends for a political address in Covington. He was an humble representative of the Republican organization, and he only asked of the Whigs and Democrats, and Americans of the city, a respectful hearing.

The people of these States were engaged in no new controversy, and it was well to recognize the features of a struggle as old as the world—the struggle between the class in possession of illegitimate power, and the people who would be free of that power. The possessors are conservatives—conservative of monarchical prerogatives, of privileges of caste, of the material advantage for the day, derived from the ownership of labor. Napoleon I. expressed his view of the conflict of principles in declaring that Europe must be either Cossack or Republican. So here in America it is inevitable that as a nation we must be the Propagandists of Slavery—and that in its worst form—or of Freedom.

To the men of Kentucky he wished to present this living issue, "Would they have a commonwealth in which labor was honorable?" It was the execrable feature of human slavery that it degraded—not the African, but the condition of labor. The idea of the independence of these States was the establishment of a federated union of States, in which the right of all men to all the sweet rewards of labor—health, sleep, property, and "the pursuit of happiness," should be universally recognized. The fathers of the Republic too fondly hoped this recognition was secured by the War of Independence. But in the Convention that framed the Constitution, the slave power rose, and demanded the indirect recognition of slavery and legalization of the slave trade for a term of years. The fatal spirit of compromise prevailed, and, rather than go back to English allegiance and taxation without representation, the framers of that instrument legalized the slave trade. The slave power grew apace; Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Alabama and Louisiana were gained. Even the compromise of 1820 carried slavery west of the Mississippi, and the compromise of 1850 contained still greater concessions.

Were the people of Kentucky prepared to stand by and be committed to the support of slavery propagandism, by the small minority who had hitherto represented the State?

The present Gubernatorial contest had nothing in it to enlist the enthusiasm or the care of Kentuckians. Your Bells and Magoffins were quarrelling about *measures*, and *measures* only—neither of them dared to risk a full discussion on the *principles* underlying the extension or rejection of slavery in the territories. He (Mr. Clay) called this political quackery and empiricism. There was nothing in the present canvass that touched the heart of the people—nothing that challenged the interested attention of maturity or evoked the enthusiasm of youth.

He repeated that the question, which most of all interested twenty-five out of every thirty of the people of Kentucky, was whether the condition of labor should be honorable? Would the non-slaveholders of the South be forever retiring with their scraggy horses and rickety wagons from the baleful presence of a slaveholding oligarchy, under whose cold shade there could be no common schools—no social equality—no ownership of the soil valuable to those who themselves held the plough. Would the non-slaveholders, who had moved first to Kentucky, then to Missouri and now to Kansas, consent to continue this westward retreat—poorer at every remove—until with the Indians, they finally disappeared on the Pacific slope?

There was hope in the future. The control of the National Government was about to pass to the Republican party. Stephen A. Douglas would stand in the Charleston Convention like the mutineer at sea, who has the ship's charts and compass on the powder magazine, and with lighted match in hand, demands supreme command of the ship, or will engulf all on board in a common ruin. The South may surrender to this bold conspirator, but Pennsylvania is revolutionised, and Illinois will no longer follow Douglas.

The prominent politicians of Kentucky were looking two ways—they were preparing to be with Douglas successful, and against Douglas defeated.

But the men of Kentucky had higher purposes to accomplish than could be secured by the election of any nominee of the Charleston Convention.

Mr. Clay appealed to the naturalized citizens of the State to recognize the political organization whose perpetuity and success depended upon the elevation of the condition of labor, and who repudiated the doctrines of the so-called Democratic party, enunciated by Lewis Cass, which abandons the American of foreign birth, if impressed into the service of European despots.

Mr. Clay was listened to with marked attention throughout.

Our Guests from St. Joseph.

Pursuant to a call in the *Evening Journal*, the Society of St. Joseph convened at the Tremont House on Saturday evening, Geo. E. Stanton, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The President stated that a letter had been been received from the Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., announcing the intention of a party of forty citizens of St. Joseph, consisting of His Honor the Mayor, Common Council, and business men to visit our city, remarking that "They hoped they wouldn't intrude." On motion it was voted the communication be received, and that the "St. Josephs wouldn't intrude," but that a hearty welcome be extended to them.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer with the Board of Trade as to the best mode of extending our hospitality to the citizens of St. Joseph.

A committee of five was appointed consisting of Geo. E. Stanton, Wm. Bross, Dr. C. V. Dyer, G. R. Cutting, and A. H. Burley.

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, and City Attorney be requested to meet the committees at the Board of Trade rooms on Monday, at 12 M., to make suitable arrangements for the acception and entertainment of our guests.

Resolved, That the papers of the city be requested to publish these proceedings.

GEO. E. STANTON, President.
J. J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

EVENTS IN ITALY.

Countermarch of the French Army—The Whereabouts of Garibaldi—General Discontent.

From the Late Seat of War.

A letter from Vallegio of the 10th says:—

The different *corps d'armies* have already commenced their countermarch. The Third, commanded by Marshal Canrobert, yesterday evening made a slight movement, but only to take up the new position assigned to it. From being on the left of Vallegio, it has now marched terough the village and encamped on the right of it. This evening, the first division will occupy Volta, the second Goito, the third Pozzolo, and there remain until further orders. This afternoon the division of General Mellinet, composed of the Grenadiers of the Guard, will leave for Desenzana, a pretty village on the banks of Lake Garda. The Voltigeurs, under the command of Gen. Camou, will march early to-morrow morning in the direction of Rivolletta. The other corps will make for the moment but a trifling change in their quarters. The cavalry will retire into the vast plain of Montechiaro. The troops of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers will occupy Castle Nuovo and San Giorgio. The Second wi l not move. The Fourth will remain at Vallegio. As to the Fifth, under Prince Napoleon, it will not quit its present encampment on the road between Peschiera and Vallegio."

THE POSITION OF GARIBALDI.

Bormio (states a communication from that place of the 8th) is the head-quarters of Garibaldi. I write this from the Golden Lion, and in a room next to that occupied by the General. His corps is now composed of 13,000 men, including the Chasseurs of the Apennines, whom Gen. Ulloa organized and sent to join the Chasseurs of the Alps. It must be considered an excellent *corps d'armee*, if it be borne in mind what a resolute set of young men it is composed of. The depot is at Como. Garibaldi has garrisons at different places along the Lake of Como and the Adda. It does not appear that he is to go beyond the limits of the Valteline. There exists between that country and the Tyrol, high mountains on the top of which is a plateau called the Tonala. The Austrians occupied that ridge, but they were dislodged from it two days ago by Col. Medici, who commands the 2d corps of Garibaldi.

STATE OF ITALY.

The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondence writing three days after the peace, speaks of Congress as being probable, and says that Italy is greatly agitated. The Pope has sent to the Emperors of France and Austria for troops, and there are likely to be political disturbances at Milan.

"One of our correspondents," says the *Nord* of Brussels, "who passed through the Duchy of Modena some few days since, assures us that nothing is changed there but the flag; everything else, men and institutions, remain as they were."

THE PAPAL STATES—MEETING OF THE CARDINALS—REMARKABLE LANGUAGE OF THE POPE TO THE BRITISH CHARGE.

A letter from Rome, dated the 7th inst., and published in a Continental journal, says: "The Prince of Tour d'Auvergne, Auditor of the Rota for the French Government, has received orders to hold himself ready to leave for the head-quarters of the Emperor Napoleon. It is said that he is commissioned to present to the Emperor Napoleon an autograph letter from the Pope, and to announce in the name of His Holiness that he is determined to demand of the Catholic Powers an armed intervention. It is certain that the Spanish and Portuguese governments have offered assistance if required. A meeting of Cardinals took place last evening at the Vatican, composed of Antonelli, Mattei, Patrizi, Feretti, Alteiri, Santucci and DiPietro. The object of the council was to consider what measures should be adopted under existing circumstances. The government of the Holy See is determined to maintain its temporal power by force of arms. It will concentrate all the troops at Ancona, and when the reinforcements arrive which it expects from the catholic powers, it will command them to enter into the legations and to retake Rimini and the neighboring towns. Mr. Russell, British *Charge d'Affaires*, had an audience of the Pope a few days since. He was well received, and his Holiness said to him, smiling, "England is now in the hands of your relative, Lord John Russell, who, in order to obtain office, united with Lord Palmerston. Both are enemies of Rome, and with their ministry the government of the Holy See will, no doubt, be exposed to some unpleasantness; but I assure you, that, in the midst of revolution, of war, and of so many governments overthrown, the Pope will remain always the Pope. Providence and the history of so many centuries are my guarantee for that. What matter that the papacy be annoyed or even persecuted. Perhaps at this moment such persecution enters into the designs of God."

THE CITY.

☞ The bakers are to give us larger loaves for five cents, on and after Monday Aug. 1st.

☞ The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court goes to work at a moderately full jail this morning.

☞ Sixty acres, and not twenty, as recently stated in our columns, form the present tract inclosed at Rose Hill Cemetery.

☞ Messrs. Norris & Hyde, at No. 100 Dearborn street, have late London papers, the magazines for the month, Musical Friend, Musical Guest, &c., &c.

☞ Look out for counterfeit $5's on the Bank of the Capital," Madison, Wis. It is on thin, greasy paper of a dark color. A sharp look will enable any ordinary judge of money to detect it.

☞ The Home of the Friendless, through Rev. E. F. Dickinson, Secretary, acknowledges the receipts of $84.45 from Messrs. Brunswick the proceeds of the opening night of their billiard hall.

☞ We learn that Volk, an artist of whom Chicago is justly proud, will leave for Europe in a few weeks for an absence of some years. Mr. Volk takes with him a number of commissions which our wealthy citizens should increase.

☞ Six wives came up before Justice Milliken in the Police Court on Saturday, each praying for abatement of a nuisance in the shape of drunken husband. Warrants in four of the cases were made out which will probably result in shutting up these worser halves in Bridewell.

☞ The public drinking hydrant at the corner of the public squre, every hour in the day demonstrates its utility. It is often the centre of quite a group of the thirsty, waiting to take their turn at the cups. Better far than strychnine whisky, and cocculus indicus beer, and the number of these hydrants should be increased.

LARCENY OF JEWELRY.—A Young lad named Louis Ettenburg was held to bail in $300 on Saturday afternoon to answer to a charge of stealing valuable jewelry, the property of a Mrs. Dickinson, residing at No. 170 Monroe street. The lad had lived in the family, and has since been in the habit of visiting them.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm of fire was caused by the partial burning of a two story frame dwelling on the corner of Wolcott and Hickory streets, near the northwest limits of the city. It was owned by Nicholas Tyne and occupied by Adam Gurres as a saloon and grocery. He lived in the upper part of the building, and saved all of his stock and furniture. The loss upon the building is about $150, upon which there is no insurance.

ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Frederick Vinton, a young son of the well known restaurant proprietor on South Clark street was knocked down and run over by the carriage of Pioneer Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, while running to the fire on Saturday morning, at the descent of Randolph street bridge. He had hold of the drag rope and lost his footing. The wheels of the carriage struck him, bruising his head, but fortunately striking him in such a manner as to push him to one side, not running over him.

SHOOTING FOR A SUPPER.—The Audubon Club are to indulge to-day in an old fashioned shoot for a supper at the Tremont, to be paid for by the losers of the match. A. S. Evans leads one side, and Mr Steele the other. The following are the names of the gentlemen who are to participate in the match:—

Evans, R. B. Clark, Bostock, Elston, Cushing, Swift, Fressell, Hall, Shelby, Shipman, C. C. Marsh, Tidsby, Scoville, Hussey, Benson, Ernest, Nelson.

Steel, Spencer, Nelson, LeDuc, Lane, W. Clark, Ross, Campbell, Priestly, Porter, Marsh, McGlashen, Walker, Prentice, Link, Kent Tuttle.

The following is the counting scale to be used: Rail counts one-half of 1; chicken, 1; duck, 2; woodcock, 4; snipe, 4; geese, 5; swan, 10; sandhill crane, 10; deer 25.

The supper is to be given on Wednesday night.

CHICAGO DETECTIVES FERRETING OUT THE OSHKOSH INCENDIARIES.—Several of our Chicago "detectives," under the charge of Whitney Frank, Esq., have been at work for the last two months ferreting out the incendiaries who burnt the city of Oshkosh. After having ascertained the guilt of Cass, of Horicon, and one man at Oshkosh, the police moved their quarters to Menasha, where they have been diligently at work for the last three weeks.

Facts enough were elicited last week to convict Joseph Lacy and George Longstafe, but arrests were delayed for further developments. So Lacy proposed to one of the "detectives," who had been stopping with him in disguise, that if he would join him he would "try his hand again" at Oshkosh. The proposition was accepted, and Tuesday night last appointed for the "job." Mr. Frank having been informed at what point the fire would be set, was promptly on hand with assistants, and "nabbed" Mr. Lacy in his second murderous attempt to burn Oshkosh.

The next morning early, Longstaff was arrested, and has divulged the whole transaction, and all the plans and parties connected with the great fire. Mr. Frank, for his efficiency, competency and success in this affair, merits the warmest thanks of the Northwest, for having detected and brought to justice the most dangerous gang of villains that ever infested a community.

About two hours previous to the fire attempted to be set by Lacy, the jail at Oshkosh was burnt. There were seven inmates—two prisoners escaped and one was burned. Whether the jail was set on fire by some of this gang for the purpose of rescuing their leader, Jerry Atwood, who was confined there, or by some other parties, is not yet known. There was much excitement at Oshkosk, large numbers congregated together, and it is not improbable but Judge Lynch may dispose of the prisoners in a summary manner.

As we have already stated Potter, another of this band of incendiary wretches, has been arrested in Detroit. Potter was formerly a deputy sheriff of Winnebago County, and the prisoners are all residents of that vicinity. Cass belonging at Horicon, and Longstaff and Lacy at Appleton, and are all men of family. Lacy and Potter, we understand, are the principals in the matter, and in the course of the investigation, evidence has been discovered fastening upon them the commission of at least two robberies committed last spring between Appleton and Menasha.

A RETURN VISIT.—ST. JOSEPH EXCURSIONISTS TO CHICAGO.—One of the most gratifying and successful excursions that ever left this city, was that shared by a large party who thus celebrated the extension of through railroad connections from Chicago to Missouri river, by the way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo.) R. R.

The opening of this line constituted a new era in the history of our wholesale business, thus opening to Chicago enterprise, a region whose trade a moderate exertion on the part of our merchants can very largely secure.

The excursion to St. Joseph was a success. The guests from Chicago were generously received and entertained. The following letter read at the meeting of the Board of Trade on Saturday gives announcement of a return visit on the part of the business men and leading citizens of St. Joseph:

ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 27th, 1859.

HON. J. S. RUMSEY, Chicago, Ill—*Dear Sir*:—Since your visit to us last spring, the impression has been general here that we were to return the compliment by visiting your city. All thought that we were to go soon after the 4th of July, and now it seems that we have centered down upon the 1st of August. Therefore, I thus notify you that about forty gentlemen, composed of some of our city officials and the leading business men of the place, will leave here on Monday, the 1st of August. "We hope we won't intrude."

Yours respectfully,
M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Mayor of St. Joseph.

On motion of Mr. W. Munger, the following delegation was appointed to go to Galesburg to meet the excursionists: Messrs. H. Wheeler, H. E. Vogell, Wm. Bross, I. Y. Munn, J. J. Richards, B. F. Culver, W. Finley, F. L. Fake and E. Rawson. The use of a sleeping car kindly offered by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company was accepted. The following committee of reception was appointed: Messrs. Munger, Rumsey, Steele, Tucker, Dore, Walker, McChesney, Kreigh, Bensmore, Howe and Flint.

Besides the St. Joseph excursionists, a large number of gentlemen from Hannibal and Quincy will participate.

LARCENY OF IRON FROM A RAILROAD COMPANY.—Old railroad bars are worth from twenty-five to thirty dollars per ton, hence are "quick" with junk dealers of easy virtue at three quarters of a cent per pound, furnishing a strong temptation to thieves of the lower order to steal themselves a supply of pocket change from about the depot grounds. On Saturday a man named Peter Fallen was held to bail in $700 for an operation in this line more extended in its nature. It was proved that he sent a couple of drays on Thursday evening to the grounds of the G. & C. U. R. R. Co., and stole about a ton and a half of pieces of rails, varying in length from two to four feet. A part of this he sold readily to a junk dealer named Ellis on the corner of Lasalle and North Water streets, and the remainder had been left on Ellis' premises, and was there found by the officers. A clear case was made out against Fallen. He brought a witness to swear him clear, a blacksmith named Foley who said he had given Fallen some fragments of rails. Ellis, the junk dealer, backed up Mr. Foley's assertion of liberality, by stating that Foley had sold him at times from $100 to $200 worth of this waste iron, which he said and Foley avowed, was the perquisite of the blacksmith in working for railroad companies. Perhaps the Superintendent of the Galena Company is not fully a party to this perquisite business, as regards that road. For honest Mr. Ellis, purchasing this amount of iron from a blacksmith in that company's employ may be all right, however.

Another case of a similar nature was that of Lawrence Bachman, charged with stealing rails from the Michigan Central R. R., which he also brought to Mr. Ellis, and just at the time when the officers were watching those premises on the Fallen matter. This latter case was continued, Bachman being held in $200.

PERHAPS A HOAX.—Rev. Mr. Leonard, of the Bethel Chapel, on North Wells street, has in his possession a bottle which was picked up floating in the lake off Evanston. It was tightly corked and found to contain a note, as follows, written on half a letter sheet:

"10 MILES FROM CHICAGO, June 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR, OR SIRS:—We left Chicago to-night, on a pleasure excursion; The lake came up rough, our boat leaks, and we are in danger of being lost. If this should ever be found, please have it made public through the papers. We both live in Janesville, Wisconsin. Good-bye forever. Pray for us.

WM. GUNING,
J. C. MERRILL."

Whether the letter is anything more than a stale hoax, may perhaps be best decided by this publication.

A NEW STATE STREET ENTERPRISE.—The former Engine House of Company No. 7, disbanded, on State near Congress street, is being put in order for the reception of the steam fire-engine "Enterprise." A stable for horses is being built in the rear. It will be an excellent location for this machine.

ALMOST A VICTIM TO CARELESSNESS.—A person walking along Lake street on Thursday afternoon, incautiously dropped a loaded revolver upon the sidewalk. One barrel was discharged in the concussion, the ball passing through the clothing of Mr. Charles Smith, of J. A. Smith & Co., lodging near the vest pocket. A narrow escape.

LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.—Messrs. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, have received the English papers of July 16, containing full particulars relative to the peace news, and other interesting matters. McNally & Co. also have a fresh supply of Michelet's "L'Amour," and the London Art Journal for July.

☞ Meteorological observations taken by J. H. Reed & Co., apothecaries 144 and 146 Lake street, July 30th, 1859:

THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			
7 A.M.	10 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	7 A.M.	10 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.
66	73	80	78	29.40	29.43	29.40	29.40

FIRE IN THE WEST DIVISION—MELANCHOLY CASUALTY—MAN AND HIS WIFE SHOCKINGLY BURNED.—About ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon a fire broke out in a small cottage on Noble, near Abbott street, in the western suburbs of the city, owned and occupied by a Mr. Comly. The fire originated from the insecure manner in which a stove had been put up in a shed used as a summer kitchen, and the flames spread rapidly to the dwelling, which was consumed, the scarcity of water preventing any very efficient interference with their progress. The house and contents were in all a loss of about $200, which falls severely on the owner.

The saddest part of the casualty is that Mr. Comly and his wife were both very seriously burned, in an over daring attempt to save their property. The woman dashed into the burning dwelling to save some of their little effects, and issued shrieking in a most heart-rending manner, her light dress in flames. Some of the bystanders seized and enveloped her in blankets and the flames were extinguished, but not until she was very badly burned about the head and face. Mr. Comly was burned by a similar rashness, but less seriously. Their misfortune is a most melancholy one throughout.

MUSICAL MATTERS.—Mr Tillinghast, late of the Third Presbyterian Church, has become leader of the choir of the Church of the Atonement.

Prof. McEvoy, the eminent organist and composer, (lately of Dublin), has become musical director of St. Mary's Cathedral. His daughter, Miss Kate McEvoy, a gifted soprano, and Mr. Toby, the tenor, are also at the Cathedral.

Mr. Rein, late of Trinity Church, has the fine organ of St. James Church.

Mr. Butler, soprano, is engaged at the Church of the Holy Communion.

Miss Mary McEvoy, the popular harpist, is playing the organ at the Church of St. Louis.

Mr. Wheeler, the organist, is director of music at the Third Presbyterian Church. The organ of this Church is one of the finest in the city.

Mr. Root is singing in Trinity Church.

Mr. Toby, the basso, leads the Choir of St John's Church, Union Park.

Mr. Jewett, the baritone, conducts the Choir of Dr. Rice's Church, North Side.

VIOLATION OF THE GAME LAWS.—The Audubon Club of this city have set efficiently at work to secure compliance with the Game Laws, and the protection these wholesome statutes meditate for the game of this region. At their instance, John Harrison was arrested yesterday, will be tried on the charge of having prairie chickens in his possession.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Merchants will do well to call on Wm. H. Haskell & Co., No. 108 Lake street, whose advertisement of second regular sales appears in the appropriate column. To those wishing to assort stocks, the system of Messrs. Haskell & Co. is calculated to be an accommodation commending itself to business men. au1-2t

☞ Go to John Jones & Co., 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.—Physicians will bear in mind that Bininger's Old London Dock Gin, is the only pure medicinal gin in the United States; very desirable as a diuretic, splendid as a mild and pleasant beverage or hot weather, and very beneficial for ladies in delicate health. For sale at wholesale by Hoyt & Peirce, 147 South Water street, and at retail by all first class Druggists and Grocers. jy29-1w

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*

They are without a rival.—*Scientific American.*

They maintain the pre-eminence.—*N. Y. Express.*

For *hemming, felling, tucking* and *gathering* no statement is necessary, as their reputation for successfully doing this work, has been for some time established.

All the latest improvements, originated by the best talent in the Union, are involved in this machine. GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Agt., jy7-1mo 167 and 169 Lake street.

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in all Sewing Machines. It *hems, fells, tucks and gathers.* The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they *must* supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent. je21-2mo

MARRIED.

In Painesville, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, Mr. A. S. FULTON, of Chicago, to Miss CARRIE STANLEY, of Painesville.

DIED.

On Saturday, 30th inst., THOMAS M., son of Marshal Key, Jr., aged 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of his father, 95 North Wells street, to-day, Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Friends are invited to attend.

HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY.
Great Place of Resort.
The new and beautifully located Hotel, known as the
BOWMAN HOUSE,
Situated on the LITTLE FORT ROAD, and four miles north of the City Limits, has been placed in the market for sale or exchange for city property.
The House is entirely new and well finished, and contains eighteen rooms, some of which are hung with velvet paper. There are also a good barn, well, cistern, cellar, garden, trees, shrubbery, &c., &c. It is situated on the best and most direct route to ROSE HILL CEMETERY, thus affording a convenient stopping-place between that point and the city.
From five to forty acres of beautiful grove property surrounding the hotel, may be purchased at the same time on low and favorable terms.
If the Hotel is not sold or exchanged with thirty days it will then be offered for rent.
Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 82 Dearborn street.
jy28-2w-d892

J. H. REED & CO.,
Toilet Goods and Perfumery.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET.

PRESERVE JARS,
FRUIT CANS,
JELLY TUMBLERS!
—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—BY—
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET.
[jy11-ly]

J. H. REED & CO.,
Toilet Goods and Perfumery.

FANCY GOODS,
Yankee Notions and Toys,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PEUGEOT'S CHICAGO VARIETY STORE,
No. 40 Clark Street.
N. B.—Catalogues sent when requested. jy7

BASKETS, PORT MONNAIES,
Fancy Gigs and Carriages,
Dusters, Fishing Tackle, Fans, &c.,
AT PEUGEOT'S VARIETY STORE,
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.
jy7

J. H. REED & CO.,
Toilet Goods and Perfumery.

FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY. For sale by STEBBINS & CRAMPTON, Prescription Druggists, 136 Clark-st., cor. Madison. jy30

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared at all hours, day and night, STEBBINS & CRAMPTON, 136 Clark-st., cor. Madison. jy30

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND Toilet Articles. For sale by STEBBINS & CRAMPTON, 136 Clark-st., cor. Madison. jy30

LEECHES FOR SALE BY STEBBINS & CRAMPTON, 136 Clark-st., cor. Madison. jy30

J. H. REED & CO.,
Toilet Goods and Perfumery.

HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 33 Wall Street, New York.
Cash Capital, all paid in [illegible]
Net Surplus, May 16th, 1859 [illegible]
Policies issued on the most favorable terms
—BY—
T. G. VAN BUREN, Agent.
South East corner of South Water and Clark streets UP STAIRS.
my24-ly-bdp

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

LONDON DATES TO THE 21ST.

Conference of the Three Powers.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 31st.—The steamship Kangaroo, with advices from Liverpool and London to Thursday, the 21st, has been intercepted off Cape Race by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The Conference of Austrian, French and Sardinian representatives will meet at Zurich, Switzerland, in about ten days. M. Bourgeny represents France, and Colmaredo Austria.

Bombay dates to the 23d had been received, but were of an unimportant character.

On the Paris Bourse, Rentes closed on Wednesday at 68 f.

Liverpool Breadstuffs quiet. Sales unimportant. Provisions dull. Consols 95@95¼.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE "ANGLO-SAXON."

Defensive Preparations in England and France.

POPULAR DISCONTENT IN ITALY.

FARTHER POINT, July 30.—ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the 18th, the debate was confined to the dispatches between England and Prussia in regard to the war.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that the subject of the Stadt duties was under consideration by the law officers of the Crown, who pending their decision recommend the renewal of the former treaty for six months.

Mr. Gladstone introduced his Annual Exchequer Budget. The following are the principal figures: Revenue of the year, £65,467,000; Expenditures of the year, £64,663,000; Estimated revenue for the current year, £64,340,000; Estimated expenditure, £69,207,000. Mr. Gladstone proposed to add four pence to the income tax on the income over £150, and an half-penny on the income between £150 and £100.

The debate which followed, was favorable to the scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone, to increase the revenue. The consideration of the budget in its details was fixed for the 21st inst.

It was announced in the House of Lords on the 19th that the subject of telegraphic communication with Gibraltar, America and the west coast of Africa, was receiving the serious attention of the Government.

In the House of Commons, Wm. Horsman gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution providing that works for the country's defense shall be provided for otherwise than by annual vote of Parliament.

FRANCE.—The announcement of peace is said to have caused signs of commercial improvement in France. The Paris flour market was dull, and wheat was lower. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The Channel coast was being fortified, and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, earth batteries were being constructed at the distance of every three thousand yards.

The Paris *Pays* says the whole Imperial Guards, a division of the infantry of the line, and a battalion of Chasseurs selected from the different corps of the army of Italy, had received orders to march immediately for Paris, where they will receive a distinguished reception.

On the Paris Bourse rentes closed on the 19th at 68f. 20c.

ITALY.—There were strong indications of discontent in some parts of Italy. Great agitation existed at Florence. The Provisional Government of Tuscany had issued a proclamation describing the basis of peace as betraying the fairest hopes that the Tuscan Government participated in and were the sentiments of the people, and declaring that the Tuscans will not be replaced under the yoke and influence of Austria against their will and rights.

Le Norde says that a French corps of 40,000 will remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country according to the treaty of Villa France.

The Piedmontese corresponden of the *Daily News* says the Pesth Piedmontese troops are going to Romagna, with Napoleon's consent, to maintain order and take away from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the aid of the Swiss guards.

The most important towns of the Roman State had sent a deputation to confer with Gen. Garibaldi in regard to the condition of affairs.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt.

The Austrian troops remain in their present position the same as if peace had not been declared.

Orders had been given to some of the French ships-of-war to protect Frenchmen and their property in Tuscany in case of need.

The Paris corresponden of the London *Post* says it has never been intended to support by the French army the return of the Duke of Tuscany.

It was reported that Sardinia has recalled its representatives from Tuscany and Modena, and that the Provisional Government of Tuscany and Modena are organizing a force to oppose the return of the Dukes.

Chevalier Pertzi had been sent from Florence to Paris on a special mission.

The *Times* correspondent says that the news of the Peace produced the greatest exasperation and dejection at Turin. The Emperor was accused of being a traitor to Italy. His portraits had to be withdrawn from view in the shop windows, to prevent them from being broken. The *Opinion*, of Turin, manifests dissatisfaction at Venice being allowed to remain in the hands of Austria.

The government of Lombardy had cautioned the editors of the Press against using invectives against the recent events, and recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation under pain of suppression.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince Regent had issued an order of the day to the army, expressing satisfaction with the Treaty of Peace and conclusion of the war.

NAPLES.

Four thousand Swiss troops had left the Neapolitan service and gone home. The disbandment of many more was expected. Large bodies of troops were concentrating at Naples.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily *News'* city article of Tuesday evening says: "Mr. Gladstone's budget commends itself to favor by its simplicity, and although it involves the necessity of a sacrifice, it has been well received in the city."

The *Times'* city article says: "The general feeling in regard to the budget can be said to be completely satisfactory. It is to be regretted, however, that there is not even an allusion made to the expediency or otherwise of an export duty on coal, the equalization of sugar duties," &c. The necessity that the income tax shall be all levied in half a year, is disputed.

Le Norde says that although the preliminaries of the treaty of peace have been arranged by the principals at Villa Franca, it will be definitely drawn up at Zurich, and will then be officially communitated to the Courts of Europe in obedience to those organic and international stipulations which form a part of the public law of Europe.

President Buchanan's Letter.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—The following letter from President Buchanan, was received this morning by Hon. W. McCandless.

NEW BEDFORD SPRINGS, July 28, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received your kind note of the 19th inst., with a leader from the *Post*. Whilst I appreciate as it deserves the ability and friendship displayed in the editorial, I yet regret that it has been published. My determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election, is final and conclusive,—my best judgment and strong inclination unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my pre-determined purpose, is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures and to afford a pretext for saying that these have been dictated by a desire to be re-nominated.

With kindest regards, &c., I remain sincerely and respectfully, Your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The New Sect Controversy.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto sailed this A. M., for the coast of Africa.

In relation to the new church scheme, reported to be favored by prominent Unitarian ministres, Rev. Dr. Osgood makes a positive refutation of the Evening Post's story concerning his connection therewith, in a spicy and sarcastic letter. He also explains the discourse of Mr. Bellows, which gave rise to the report, his meaning having been misapprehended for his using the word Catholic in the philosophic instead of the ritual sense, and nothing having been said by him to justify the statement that he favors any new hierarchy or any revival of the old pageantry. In conclusion, Mr. Osgood says he shall be very glad to see a new Catholic Church of the true stamp arise.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Information has been received by the State department that proper steps have been taken by the Chinese government to carry into effect the arrangements made by Ex-Minister Reed for the payment of the various claims of American citizens, amounting to $700,000.

Balloon Ascension.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Prof. Wise made an ascension at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-day from Washington Square, intending to descend at or near Lafayette, Ind., where arrangements are made to re-inflate and proceed Eastward.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The stock market to-day is quite unsettled, and fluctuations in several of the leading speculatives are frequent and sudden. N. Y. Central is the most active on the list, owing to the closing of the books this P. M. There appears to be no scarcity of the certificates, and the stock closed dull at 72½c—⅛ per cent. below board price. Of the western stocks the only important change was in Michigan guarranteed, which opened at 21½ and sold down to 20¼. Galena, Toledo, and Rock Island, were well held at yesterday's prices. Panama fell to 115½. Pacific Mail firm at 71@71½. In the coal stocks only small lots changed hands, at steady prices—Cumberland ¼ per cent better.

The railroad bonds were sparingly dealt in at previous prices.

The downward tendency in State stocks continues. Tennessee 6's have suffered the heaviest fall, being 2 ₩ cent below the price of a week ago. The foreign news made public this A. M. is in some quarters are regarded as favorable.

The tendency of the money market during the week has been in favor of lenders, the enquiry from all classes having been on the increase. There is nevertheless a great want of activity in financial circles, many banking houses doing little or no business.

The ruling rates on call are 5½@6 ₩ cent. The latter figure is now more freely acceded to on discounts, also rates are a trifle stiffer. There appears to be rather more desirable paper afloat, which finds buyers at 7@7½ per cent. for 3@4 months maturities.

The Ariel for Havre, via Southampton, took out upwards of $700,000.

Anti-Sabbitarian Demonstration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The demonstration at Independence Square this evening, by the friends of Sunday Railroad travel was largely attended. Jno. M. Butler, Esq., presided, and speeches were delivered by Josiah Bond, a quaker, Drs. Sites, Wolf and others. The repeal of all laws which restrict public travel on Sunday, was favored, and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the State denounced.

Dubuque and Pacific Railroad.

We learn from Mr. Charles B. Jennings, of this city, that a dispatch from a highly responsible house in New York city, was received yesterday, conveying the intelligence that the contract had been signed and the funds provided to complete the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad to Independence this fall. This is most welcome intelligence.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, July 30.—The express train from New Bedford and Fall River this morning ran into a private carriage which was crossing the track near North Bridgewater, and a lady and child who were in the carriage were instantly killed, and the other occupants, a lady and gentleman, receiving fatal injuries. The names of the parties have not been ascertained.

To Rent.

TO RENT—Several good brick dwellings with stables. Also, a variety of tenements at prices from $150 to $600. ABBOTT & KINGMAN, 950 Clark street. ap12 d770 6m

TO RENT—A good two story Dwelling, and Barn, No. 77 Huron street. The house contains ten rooms, is newly painted and in good order. Rent low. Apply at Room No. 3 Dearborn Block—opposite the Post Office. J. B. RICE. jy18-1m-d707

TO RENT—A first-class Dwelling, No. 75 Jackson street, within a few steps of the State street Horse Railroad, and a few minutes walk of the Post Office; contains ten rooms, besides bath room, closets, &c. Gas and water throughout. Apply to JOHN G. ROGERS, No. 5 over 100 Randolph street. jy25 d866 1w

TO RENT—House No. 34 Washington street, contains about twenty rooms, and is well arranged and finely located for a Boarding House. None but first-class responsible tenants need apply. S. B. WILLIAMS, No. 4 Pardee's Building, corner of South Water and Wells street. jy3 d783 1m

TO RENT—Union Park Residence, consisting of a two and a half story Gothic Frame House, with Carriage House and Stable, very low—$240 per year—within two blocks of the Horse Railroad. Inquire of DR. INGALLS, southwest corner of Madison and Clark streets. je14-d5m-d561

TO RENT—Dwelling House on North Side, No. 385 Michigan street, formerly occupied by G. W. Dole. Possession given August 1st. Also—New brick dwelling, (3 stories) next door east, with all the modern improvements—gas, water, baths, (hot and cold water,) cooking range, &c. Possession given Aug. 1st. Inquire of B. CARPENTER. jy19 d821 1m

TO RENT—A New Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, with a large dry cellar, situated in a grove just South of Cleaverville, near the Lake Shore, and within five minutes walk of the Depot, will be rented very low to a good tenant. If desired, and the references satisfactory, the house will be furnished by the owner. Add ess Box 1815, Chicago P O. jy9 d756 1m

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS HOTEL—That large and spacious building known as the DE SOTO HOUSE, at Galena, Illinois is now for rent either for one or a term of years. The De Soto House is one of the best Hotel buildings in the West, and would command an extensive patronage under an experienced manager. It is furnished in first class style, and is now undergoing a thorough repair. Parties of experience and responsibility, desiring further particulars, will be cheerfully answered by addressing the undersigned.
Applications will be received until the 10th of August next.
By order of the Directors,
jy21 d864-20t E. A. SMALL, Secretary.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Iowa Lands, or will exchange for goods or city property. Apply to M. F. TULEY, Attorney, jy30-2w-d9 5 No. 157 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—We have a few COMPLETE FILES of the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, from January 1st, 1859, to July 1st, 1859, for sale. Inquire at the Counting Room, 51 Clark street. jy8 4w

FOR SALE—DRUG STOCK—An old and established drug firm, with a large country trade, desiring to retire from business, offer for sale their entire stock of Drugs and Medicines upon reasonable terms. Address box 350 P. O. jy13 1mx

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots on Michigan avenue, West Randolph street, Farquier street, West Jackson street, Des Plaines street, and West Van Buren street.
TO RENT.—Houses on Wabash avenue and West Randolph street. Terms very favorable. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 5 Walker's Building, 84 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—The House and Barn on the southeast corner of Clinton and West Washington streets. House has ten rooms, with closets, out-buildings, &c., and is supplied with water. Lease of ground for two years with privilege of renewal. Ground rent only $42 per year. Apply at the premises. Rent of the place would pay for itself in three years. jy12 1m d770

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation as Book-Keeper by a person who has had large experience in the Banking and Dry Goods business. Address "H," box 448 Chicago Post Office. jy28-1wx

WANTED—A Situation as Assistant Book-Keeper or Entry Clerk. The best of references given. Address "A. B.," Box 505 Post Office. jy25-7tx

WANTED—A young man to act as Cashier in a financial establishment. None need apply except he has $2,500 in CASH, as a security and loan. Salary liberal. Address "Cashier," Milwaukee. jy30-3tx

WANTED—To exchange first-class property, in Keokuk, Iowa, and cash, for a house and lot, or a desirable vacant lot in the South Division. Apply to LOUIS B. KELLEY & CO, No. 168 Randolph street, up stairs. jy30 6tx

WANTED—By a respectable young man a situation as Coachman, or would drive a Delivery Wagon. Best of city references from last employer. Advertiser is a Protestant. Please Address Coachman, Box 2497, Post Office. jy30-3tx

WANTED—A middle aged American Woman, to take charge of the Linen Department of a Laundry. A widow without children, or a single person, preferred. Good references required. Good wages will be given, and constant employment to a person that will suit. Address "J. B.," Box 2410, Chicago, Ill. jy30-3t-d905

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, to rent for one year, a medium sized furnished house within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, South Division preferred. Furniture will be well cared for and satisfactory references guaranteed. Address Drawer 4462 Post Office. jy26-6t

Boarding.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accomodated with good board and pleasant rooms by applying at 84 South Adams-st. jy29-1wx

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room with board for a gentleman and wife in the central location, 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington. jy28-1wx

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accomodated with pleasant suits of rooms and board in a private family, at 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash. jy28 d874 1w

BOARDING.—Unfurnished rooms for one or two families, and two furnished rooms for gentlemen, can be had with board in a small private family. Also, a few day boarders are desired at No. 29 South Adams street, between Wabash and Michigan avenue. jy28-1wx

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their Wives, also a few single gentlemen can be furnished with board and pleasant rooms in a first-class boarding house in a desirable part of the city. The rooms are well ventilated, and afford a fine view of the lake and harbor. Reference given and required. Address P. O. Box 1314, Chicago. jy27-1wx

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN—At Ten per Cent for
FIVE YEARS.
☞ Commercial Notes wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., Clark street.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought at the Brokers Board in New York
BY TELEGRAPH.
E. K. WILLARD, No. 2, Clark st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—We Lend [illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-l894-y

WANTED.—A Boy to sell Goods, who can give good recommendations. None but Americans need apply. G. M. HARVEY, au1-1tx 77 Lake street.

WANTED—By a Man of experience in the mercantile business, a situation as Salesman, Book-keeper or Agent at a moderate salary. Satisfactory references will be given. Address B. T., P. O. Box 1661. au1-1w*

A GENTLEMAN about to vacate a pleasantly located room, handsomely furnished in the Portland Block, would be glad to dispose of the furniture at a very reasonable price—if applied for within a few days. For particulars apply at room No. 44, Portland Block. au1-1t*

TO MILLERS—Wanted to Hire.—A Flouring Mill in this city. Capacity not less than 100 bbls. per diem. Address P. O. Box No. 3707. au1-1tx

WANTED.—A Young Man from the East, 18 years of age, wishes to get a situation in a store, or in any business, where he can be found useful. Salary no object to a permanent situation. Address JAMES S. ARTHUR, Box 718, P. O. or inquire at the Colby House, corner Washington and Wells streets, Chicago. au1-1tx

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Prof. ALONZO GRAY, LL.D., Principal. This institution will reopen on the 19th September next. Young Ladies are received into the family of the Principal at any time. Circulars may be had at S. C. Griggs & Co.'s bookstore, Chicago, or by addressing the Principal, Nos. 88 and 90 Montague Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. au1-1w ax

A NOTICE.—THE EUREKA IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, (licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., Esq., and others.) using two threads, and making the Lock Stitch. Price $50. Will run, stitch, hem and gather. Agents wanted in every city and town in the State of Illinois. Address D. J. LEVY, Principal Office 469 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Send for Circular and Sample work. au1-3t

A NEW VOLUME JUST RECEIVED.
SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED EDITION
—OF—
COOPER'S NOVELS!
Issued in a style of Unsurpassed elegance, and beautifully ILLUSTRATED WITH FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,
BY F. O. C. DARLEY.
Executed on steel and wood in the costliest style by the most eminent engravers in the country.
THE ENTIRE SERIES EMBRACES:
The Pioneers, Red Rover, Last of the Mohicans, The Spy, Wept of Wish-ton-wish, The Pilot, The Prairie, Wyandotte, The Deerslayer, The Pathfinder, The Water-witch, Bravo, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
SEVEN VOLUMES,
The Pioneers, Red Rover, Last of the Mohicans, The Spy, Wyandotte, The Bravo —and— The Pilot,
ARE NOW READY!
AND FOR SALE BY
W. B. KEEN, Law Bookseller, No. 148 Lake street.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$8,000 TO LOAN!
ON CITY PROPERTY—FOR ONE YEAR ONLY. Business Paper discounted. Apply at the office.
J. P. CAMPBELL, 55 Clark-st. au1-8tx

BOY MISSING—$10 REWARD. George Washington Pollock, aged thirteen years, has been missing from his home, on State street, No. [illegible], since Saturday, 23rd inst. Any information concerning him or his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, Lewis J. Pollock, at Washington Market, No. [illegible] Washington street, and the above reward of ten dollars will be paid. The boy is slim, very much sun-burnt, and wore at the time of leaving a pair of linen cross barred pants, and grey summer jacket.
☞ City Papers copy. au1-3t a5

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style of PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, and have taken the store No. 16 South Water street.
JAMES A. PARSONS,
GEORGE W. PITKIN,
JAMES HANKEY.
Chicago, August 1, 1859. au1-1w a12

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS. A superior article of winter-made Barley Malt, from selected Canada Barley. Also, prime handsome Yeast Malt, in barrels. As manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Constantly on hand, and for sale at lowest Cash prices, by A. G. STOREY, 122 South Water street.
☞ Call and examine Quality of Stock, and Prices, before buying elsewhere. Orders from the country promptly filled. au1-3m-a14

NOTICE.—James A. Parsons retires from our firm this day.
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
July 30, 1859.
The undersigned will continue business under the same firm as heretofore, and give continuous attention to importing Staple Groceries, suited to the wants of the Wholesale Trade.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
D. J. ELY,
E. S. ELY.
au1-1w-a11

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK-STORE, NO. 37 WELLS ST.
New Books Just Received.

1. Alford's Greek Testament, vol. 1, containing the Gospels	$5 00
2. Discourses and Treatises on The Atonement. By Edwards, Smalley, Maxcy, Griffen, Emmons, Burge and Weeks, with Introductory Essay by Prof. Edwards A. Parks, of Andover	2 00
3. Tholuck on John. Translated by Krauth	2 00
4. Lectures to Young Men. Delivered in Exeter Hall, London. For 1859	1 00
5. Best Things. By Rev. R. Newton, author of Rills from the Fountain of Life	75
6. Catherine. By author of Agnes and The Little Key	75
7. The Great Concern; Or Man's relation to God and a Future State. By Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	75
8. Eschatology; Or, The Scripture Doctrine of the Coming of the Lord. By Samuel Lee	1 00

A large assortment of Sunday School Books.
All the publications of the Presbyterian Board, Congregational Board, Robert Carter & Brothers, Gould & Lincoln and others, kept constantly on hand by the subscriber.
WM. G. HOLMES, 37 Wells street.

WILDER'S
SALAMANDER SAFES.
WE ARE NOT GOVERNED
By New York Prices.
We shall meet the market, and
DO A LITTLE BETTER THAN ANY OTHER SAFE HOUSE IN THE WORLD!
OVER ONE HUNDRED SOLD
Since January Last!
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL. For Males and Females, No. 180 West Monroe street, Chicago, Ill. The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 12th, 1859. For Circulars, apply to A. B. Bryan, Druggist, corner West Madison and Jefferson streets, or address H. C. MILES, Principal, P O Box 1799.
Chicago References—Revs. W. W. Patton and J. M. Farris.
"I confidently recommend Mr. H. C. Miles, my successor in the Jefferson High School, to all interested.
"M. B. GLEASON."
au1 ly a7

SECOND-HAND SAFES.—We can offer great bargains in them, as we have small and large ones, at $40 and upwards.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.
au1-6t-al7

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
Worn by Kings or Emperors.
What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.
Because it is the ornament God Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:
New York, April 19, 1858.
DR. WOOD—Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.
"Dych a'r Gwyllt[illegible]"
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.
PROF. O. J. WOOD:—Dear Sir: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.
CHARLES CARDEW.
New York, July 25, 1857.
PROF. O. J. WOOD:—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.
J. G. KILBY.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, CORner of Ninth street and Washington avenue, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[illegible]
REV. F. COOSEMANS, S. J. Pres't.
[illegible]

TO ADVERTISERS, WITH 25 [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE
The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, viz:

One Square, (8 lines agate), one insertion	$ .50
" " each subsequent day, (3d $1; 2d)	[illegible]
" " two weeks, (4w $7)	3.50
" " one month, (3m $9)	5.00
" " three months, (4m $12)	10.00
" " six months, (9m $25)	20.00
" " one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All Changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 " " for each subsequent month.
10.00 " " for one year.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1859.
Engagement of Chicago's Favorite, Author and Actor,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will make his first appearance in fifteen months in Two Favorite Characters,
CAPT. MURPHY MAGUIRE,
in the celebrated Comedy entitled
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
and TIM MOORE in the farce of
THE IRISH LION!
Supported by Miss Woodbury, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Marble, Messrs. McVicker, Bradley, Myers, &c.
☞ Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c. Second Circle, 25c. Lower Private Boxes, $4. Upper Boxes, $3.
☞ Box Office open from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P.M., when seats can be secured three days in advance.
K. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY OF CANADA.
Excursion Tickets good for Return till October 1st, 1859 are now being issued.
THE TRIP INCLUDES
Mackinaw, Collingwood, Georgian Bay,
TORONTO, KINGSTON,
The Thousand Islands,
RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE,
Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains
AND PORTLAND.
Excursionists can take River or Rail from Kingston to Montreal, enabling them to pass the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight.
Fare for the Round Trip from Chicago to Portland and Quebec and Return, including Meals and Berths on the River St. Lawrence Steamers, $36.00.
☞ For Tickets, Handbills of Excursion, and further particulars apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Collingwood Line, foot of Lasalle street.
J. WARRACK, Agent Grand Trunk Railway, No. 7 Dearborn street. jy 5 1m d600

Auction Sales.

WAREHOUSE SALE.—
Saturday, August 27th, 3 P. M.
Will be sold for charges at the warehouse of Sanford Hill, corner of North Lasalle street and River, the following property:

A. Flagg, Chicago.	1 Beardsleys' Planer, 1 Pulleys on Shaft, 1 Double Pinion, 2 Legs, 1 Bolt, 1 Yoke Wheel, 1 Cog Wheel, 1 Balance Wheel, 2 Stocks, 2 Universal Joints, 2 Boxes Fixtures.
Traders Bank, Pottsville.	2 Norcross' Planing and Matching Machines, 1 Tenoning Machine.

jy27-4w-d899 C. H. KEITH & SON, Auctioneers, 16 & 18 Dearborn street.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
AUCTION SALE
Of Furniture, Carpets and Oilcloths.
Will be sold on TUESDAY, August 2, commencing at 9½ o'clock, at No. 82 Lake street, without reserve, a splendid assortment of Furniture, which is superior to any ever offered at public sale.
Consisting of Elegant Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Parlor sets—4 and 7 pieces.
Splendid Full Marble Top and Plain Chamber Setts, in Solid Carved Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Rosewood.
Also, a rich and rare assortment of every kind and style of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Silver Plated Ware, Oil Paintings, together with a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.
Also a large assortment of second hand furniture for two families leaving the city.
jy30-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
AT AUCTION.
An Invoice of Silver-Plated Ware,
JUST RECEIVED,
Consisting of Coffee Urns, Goblets, Tea Setts, (6 ps.), Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Mugs, Spoons, Forks, Cruets, Cake Baskets, Napkin Rings, Spittoons, Oyster Forks, &c., for sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, jy30 3t-d917 Auctioneers.

LEE & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 67 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
Ample storage and attention given to all kinds of merchandise. Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. Outdoor sales promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. First-class Eastern, Southern and city references.

JOHN RANKIN, General AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 177 Randolph st., third door east of the Briggs House. Cash Advances made on Goods for Public and Private Sale. Particular attention given to out-door sales. Regular sale days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ample Storage Rooms for rent at low rates. je15-ly-d876

WM. H. HASKELL & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 108 Lake street (Tappan Bros.' old stand).
Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of property. Particular attention given to sales of Household Furniture at private residences. Real Estate sales on the ground, and Stocks of Merchandise at stores.
☞ Accounts of sales rendered and settled within twenty four hours after sale. je14-ly-d840

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS,
78 DEARBORN STREET,
(Near the Post Office,) Chicago, Illinois.
☞ Cash advances on all kinds of Merchandise.
WM. A. BUTTERS. fal-ly-d131 E. D. BOYNTON.

HILL & SWASEY,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 54 DEARBORN STREET.
Will advance on every description of goods consigned. Auction Sales. ☞ Strictly a Commission House.
[illegible]

General Notices.

TO BAKERS.—A fine Store and Bake Shop, with an A No. 1 Cracker Machine and all fixtures thereunto belonging, in good running order, all of which I will rent cheap. The location is desirable, being on Broadway between Fox and Main streets, Aurora, Ill. A good opening offers as there is but one bakery in the city, and it cannot supply the demands. Address jy31-1mx AUSTIN MANN, Aurora, Ill.

GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.
The right of MILLER'S PATENT EGG BEATER for the State of Illinois for Sale.
This novel machine will beat the Whites of Eggs into a Stiff Froth as fast as a person can separate the white from the yolks. Sides Eggs, Sugar and Butter, perfectly light and spongy in
TWO MINUTES.
Whips cream for table use; mixes the various compounds with unprecedented regularity in any of the Pastry, Custards and Creams, and stands unrivalled for all such purposes.
Can be seen at the store of H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr., 47 State street, or at the City Hotel, Chicago.
W. H. HAMILTON, Proprietor.
☞ This is a splendid chance to turn Real Estate or other property into ready cash. jy30-1wx

STEAM FLOURING MILL,
AT WAUKEGAN.
FOR SALE.
—ALSO—
UNDIVIDED HALF OF THE
BRICK WAREHOUSE AT WOODSTOCK!
I will sell on easy terms and time a valuable Mill Property at Waukegan, and half of the Warehouse at Woodstock, now occupied by M. W. Hunt.
This offers a great inducement to persons wishing to invest and go into business. Apply to C. D. BICKFORD,
At Bank of Northern Illinois, Waukegan.
July 25, 1859. jy28 d881 1m

CAUTION.—Bankers and other persons are hereby notified not to purchase or negotiate a certain
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT,
Dated the 18th day of July, 1859, for $1,350, made by Messrs. I. H. BURCH & CO., and payable to HUGH RITCHIE & CO., or order, and now in the possession of
THOMAS TEMPLETON.
Also, not to negotiate any notes payable to said firm of Hugh Ritchie & Co., bearing the endorsement of said Templeton in the name of the said firm.
Also, not to enter into any contract or connection with said Templeton in the name of said firm, as all such will be repudiated by HUGH RITCHIE.
Chicago, July 28, 1859. jy30-1wx

HOME FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.—Persons having children deprived of a mother's care can find a good home for them with Mrs. C. H. KINGSLEY, South Bend, Ind.
[illegible]
Rev. J. C. Moore, do.
☞ For further particulars, inquire at 216 Wabash avenue.

NOTICE TO MILLERS!—We will Sell or Rent upon accommodating terms the fine Mills known as "VALLEY CITY MILLS," [illegible]
MITCHELL & GRAHAM.

TO LADIES—READY MADE UNDER LINEN [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.
[illegible]

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1859.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

We yesterday cited for the use of Mr. Douglas, the two great moral and religious arguments for the revival of the African Slave Trade. They were, 1st, the *obiter dictum* of Judge Taney, "Niggers have no rights which white men are bound to respect;" and, 2d, "Our duty to bring the black heathen here that they may be converted." We clearly proved, arguing from Mr. Douglas' stand-point that slave-holding religion and morality, would not only permit but justify the inhuman traffic. We proceed to give, also for Mr. Douglas' use, the political and economical reasons why the laws of Congress prohibiting the foreign traffic in slaves should be repealed:

I. "They are inoperative and void." These were the words used in the report of Mr. Douglas, which preceded the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It never was alleged in relation to Kansas that the President was not fully authorized to enforce obedience to the laws of Congress, by all the military force at his command. But the Missourians having determined to carry their "property" into the Territory, the law in the President's hands became a nullity when opposed by their threats. Rather than incur the odium of treading under their feet an obligation to obey the constituted authorities, they sought repeal, and the North was bullied into acquiescence. For a similar reason the laws prohibiting the re-opening of the Slave Trade must follow the Missouri Compromise—they are "inoperative and void." The South has determined that the traffic shall be commenced anew; in fact it has already commenced; ships are landing their cargoes on the coast of Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, in open day and without fear of Southern judges or juries; and the Southern journals and politicians, with singular unanimity, applaud these overt acts. We ask, shall we be the guilty cause of Southern disobedience? Shall we, by insisting upon an enactment that can not have the logical support of our honored and venerable Supreme Court, or the approbation of that religious creed which we profess, drive our brethren into treasonable courses? Did we not establish a precedent in the Kansas controversy, and shall we be untrue to the policy that we then marked out? Have we not always submitted to all that the South has demanded, and shall we assert our independence now on so trivial a question as this?

II. The laws prohibiting the Slave Trade are derogatory to the honor and dignity of the South, inasmuch as they reflect odium upon a traffic in human beings. The Compromise acts which prohibited Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., was thus characterised by Judge Douglas everywhere. Why not apply the reasoning to the Slave trade, thus? If it be wrong to import and sell heathen Africans, it is certainly no less wrong to breed and sell Christian slaves; and if the wrong in the latter case is admitted, our brethren in Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky, who are in the nigger-trading business, are morally disgraced.

III. They are unjust to the South. You men of the North have a right to import and traffic in anything which the Constitution designates as property; but your climate and your local laws prohibit Slavery; and by insisting upon the prohibition of the Slave Trade, now in force, you thrust the disadvantages of your climate and the obsolete barbarism of your local laws upon us, who are responsible for neither. We ask if this is consonant with our new doctrine of the "Equality of the States?"

IV. These prohibitory laws are unconstitutional. When the Missouri Compromise was repealed, there was no difficulty in persuading the North that the framers of the Constitution and of the Ordinance of 1787 were a parcel of old fogies who did not know how constitutionally wise and patriotically enlightened the members of the Federal Congress would soon become, nor was there difficulty in inducing the belief that Mr. Douglas knew better than the framers of that instrument itself what the Constitution meant. It is easy to show, if Mr. Douglas was wiser in 1853 than Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, that he has increased in wisdom with increase of years; and that his declaration that the Constitution which the old fogies adopted is subordinate to a law of Congress, must be accepted. This point needs no further elucidation. It is as clear as the "principle" of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

V. Slavery is biblically right—and bondage is the normal condition of the black race. The more men we enslave, the more right we shall do. These are axioms.

VI. Slavery as it exists in the South is the highest form of Democracy and Christianity. Are we not as Democrats and Christians vitally interested in the greater development of these two great principles of human government?

VII. If the Slave Trade is not established, the Union will be dissolved. This needs no demonstration. Dissolution has been threatened so often that it must be imminent now.

We have thus laid before the Senator a few of the reasons which will serve him a good turn, when he is ready, to fall into line with his brethren of the South, and aid them in saving the Union once more. If he does not find them sound, our's is not the fault, because the reasoning is that of the Democratic papers of the slave-holding States, who will bear the blame.

MR. BUCHANAN DECLINES.

No political event now-a-days excites so little remark as the announcement that this or that Democratic President of the United States will not be a candidate for re-election. It is everywhere accepted as a fact that by no possibility, by no combination of strength or conjunction of events, can he go before the people a second time without exposing himself to a crushing defeat. The lightning does not strike twice in the same place. It struck Mr. Pierce in 1852 and Mr. Buchanan in 1856, but they are politically insulated henceforth and forever. It is related of John Tyler that after his retirement from the White House to his residence in Virginia both political parties united in electing him to the post of Commissioner of Highways, or some other rural dignity, which might keep him perpetually mindful of how the mighty were fallen—in return for which, it is further related, he gave his constituents the utmost rigor of the law concerning highways and made them construct the only good roads to be found in Virginia to-day. But such is the degeneracy of the times that it is more than doubtful whether the good people of Concord, N. H., could be induced to give their suffrages to Mr. Pierce for police constable, and it is even likely that the citizens of Lancaster County, Pa., would maltreat any one who should talk of running Mr. Buchanan for fence viewer. The only successes achieved by any Democratic President since Jackson, have been those of squandering the revenue, extending slavery, and making himself intensely and intolerably odious.

Mr. Buchanan, however, is the only one who has had so clear an appreciation of this fact as to feel warranted in making a public acknowledgement of it. The announcement in the Bedford (Pa.) *Gazette*, that he will not in any event be a candidate for re-election, is no doubt authorized by the President himself, and must be the result of such a careful investigation of public opinion, that his own unpopularity has all at once overwhelmed him. It is a touching admission that at the age of nearly three score and ten, he has ciphered his list of friends down to zero in the service of slavery, and that henceforth nought remains but for him to await the change appointed for all men—coupled with the conviction that whether a crown be laid up for him hereafter or not his name will be alternately jeered and execrated so long as history is required to make mention of him. If it be any satisfaction to him to know that in the roll of distinguished folly and wickedness, his contemporaries furnish him plenty of company, he must reflect too, that few of them have ever had such opportunities for doing good and leaving an illustrious name, while none have attempted so much evil, or so persistently striven to carry civilized society back to barbarism. That he has failed in effecting nearly all the impious movements he has set on foot, argues his weakness and irresolution, and not his penitence. While Mr. Pierce, with Douglas at his back, sacked a defenceless territory and escaped without an impeachment before the Senate and a trial before twelve men, Mr. Buchanan failed in attempting to finish the job of his predecessor by actually enslaving it. Hence the latter falls below the former just in the ratio that the arrested burglar falls below the one who has carried off his booty and set the police at defiance. We have no disposition to add any bitterness to the pang which accompanies Mr. Buchanan's resolution to withdraw himself from public affairs before the people should be compelled to withdraw him. He is in his sixty-ninth year, but, as M. About says, "truth also is old." And if there be any truth more palpable than that James Buchanan has used all the powers of his high office to spread and perpetuate slavery, it is the other truth that such use of power and official station is infinitely execrable.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

We learn from Geo. L. Dunlap, Esq., Superintendent, who has just been over the line, that the work on the gap of fifty-six miles between Janesville and the Lacrosse Junction, is progressing finely. Workmen are laying track in some parts of the road, and the entire grading and bridging will be completed within the next four weeks. No doubt now remains that the road will be completed on or before the first of October, only eight weeks hence. A grand excursion to Northern Wisconsin may then be confidently anticipated.

We learn, also, that the work on the west end of the Kenosha and Rockford, and the Racine and Mississippi Roads is progressing finely. The citizens of Rockford and Freeport, and in fact of the entire country west of Freeport, will soon be able to avail themselves of a choice of routes to Chicago.

The Trial of Sherman M. Booth.

The trial of Sherman M. Booth for the alleged seduction of Caroline N. Cook commenced at Milwaukee on Wednesday last—District Attorney Carson and E. G. Ryan for the prosecution, H. L. Palmer and M. H. Carpenter for the defense. The nature of the indictment, the high position of the defendant heretofore, and the distinguished abilities of Messrs. Ryan and Carpenter, the counsel specially retained for the prosecution and defense, have combined to give the case a considerable interest for the Milwaukeeans.

The proceedings thus far have been mainly taken up with the testimony of Miss Cook and her parents. The story told by the former is very much to the point—rivalling in indecency our most successful cases of *crim con.*

The counsel for the prosecution stated that they expected to make out four points required by the statutes to establish a case of seduction: *First*, that Booth did have intercourse with the girl in question; *Second*, that she was unmarried; *Third*, that she was of previous good character; *Fourth*, that he was a married man at the time. The testimony thus far seems to have established all these points except the third, upon which as yet there has been no evidence offered. The testimony on the first point is that given by the girl herself.

☞The commencement Exercises of Yale College took place on Wednesday last. The Phi Beta Kappa Society elected as their orator for next year W. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York, and as his substitute Judge B. F. Thomas, of Boston. They also elected as their Poet J. G. Whittier, of Boston, and J. G. Holland, of Springfield, as his substitute. At the Alumni meeting speeches were made by a number of the graduates of the College, by Gov. Chase of Ohio, and Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

☞John Wentworth, who is sometimes called *Johannes Elongatus*, has been earning considerable notoriety of late by assaulting distinguished Republicans through the columns of the *Democrat*. Hon. N. B. Judd, has come in for a large share of his malignity. We thought to venture a word in reference to such attacks coming from *professed* Republicans, but Wentworth has saved us labor by going over—lock, stock and barrel to the Democracy. He has evidently been drifting that way for some time. The Chicago *Times* says that Douglas could have had John, in all his length and lewdness, a year ago, but the respectable portion of the Democratic party forbid his coming into the ranks.—*Urbana Union.*

The Isthmus Gold Discoveries.

We were offered an opportunity last evening of examining some of the golden idols recently taken from the Indian graves of Chiriqui, in the Bonqueron district, on the Isthmus. They are the property of Dr. Otis, of the steamer Moses Taylor, and will for several days be on exhibition at the establishment of Ball, Black & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray street.

There are in all nine of the images, weighing in the aggregate nearly a pound and a quarter. They have evidently been cast in a rough mould, and subsequently hammered and rudely polished. Most of them are ornamented with a species of rough chasing. The general character of the designs seems to be a mixture of the Indian, Egyptian and Chinese.

No. 1 is undoubtedly a representation of a male idol. It has a decided Chinese appearance, and weighs about two and a half ounces.

No. 2 is about the same weight, and represents either a dog or a dragon. It looks like a combination of both.

No. 3 is a representation of a frog, with eyes protruding like a lobster's. The eyeball consists of a lump of gold about the size of a pea. It weighs about three ounces.

No. 4 is a large bat, with webbed wings. It weighs about six ounces.

No. 5 is a hybrid eagle, with another edition of the lobster eyes. It weighs about half an ounce.

No. 6 is a small frog, with one or two snakes in his mouth, the whole weighing about an ounce.

No. 7 is a small bell, resembling a sleigh bell. It weighs a few pennyweights.

No. 8 looks like a small rhinoceros or gofir or hybrid elephant, with a ferocious mouth. It weighs about a quarter of an ounce.

No. 9 is a pair of frogs of about the same weight as the last.

These idols were found on the left hand side of the heads of several graves, enclosed in jars. It is said that four thousand graves have thus far been opened, some of which contained as many as two or three hundred pounds of gold each.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Imputation of a Very Serious Deception Practised Upon Mrs. Dudley.

Mrs. Belinda Dudley, the patroness of the Dudley Observatory, has become involved in a very grave difficulty in regard to her property. Two years ago she made her will. Recently it was rumored in Albany that Mrs. Dudley had conveyed all her property in trust to Rutger B. Miller, Jr., and an investigation led to the discovery of the fact that such a deed was on record in the Clerk's office of the county of Oneida. The subscribing witness is Rutger B. Miller, father of the person in whose favor the conveyance is made. In it she revokes all former devises, wills, testaments and p w r [illegible] whatsoever made by her. The questionable circumstances about the deed are, that she went out of the city of Albany for an attesting witness; that she never consulted her confidential business agent, William A. Deitz, about it, nor her usual legal adviser. Mrs. Dudley now says she signed the paper at the suggestion of Mr. Miller senior, under the supposition that she was executing a power of attorney, authorizing the adjustment of some difficulties growing out of the Dudley Observatory Controversy. The amount of property disposed of by the deed is about $250,000. Some legacies are charged upon it in the deed, but the bulk goes to young Miller, upon the condition that he assumes the name of her father Rutger Bleeker.

To Clear a Room of Mosquitoes.

A writer in a South Carolina paper says:

I have tried the following and find that it "works like a charm." Take of gum camphor a piece about one third the size of an egg, evaporate by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes.

One night not long since I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I neither saw or heard them that night, and next morning there was not one to be found in the room, though the window had been left open all night.

Loss of a Steamer.

[From the Philadelphia Journal, July 27.]

By advices from Barbadoes to the 10th inst., we learn that the British steamer, the loss of which was reported by the brig Bloomer, at Boston, was the new mail steamship Paramatta, from Southampton, with mails for St. Thomas, the Spanish Main, &c. She made a good run of twelve and a half days, till the night of the 1st inst., at nine o'clock, she went ashore on Horseshoe Reef, at Anegada, an island a few miles to the northeast of St. Thomas and Tortola. Every exertion will be made, after cutting away her masts and wheels, and otherwise lightening her, to get her off. No lives are reported lost. The Paramatta was a floating palace, and is said to have cost £160,000.

☞Mons. Blondin has decided to cross the Genesee River, at Rochester, early in August, and on a new rope, procured expressly for the purpose. He has consented to walk the rope at Niagara again, for the last time, on the 3d of August.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The Continued Obligation of the Sabbath.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Christians of Chicago should feel grateful to W. for the full exposure he has given to the nature of the argument for the abolition of the Sabbath, and of the system of infidel principles and morals which regards a day of holy rest and public worship as its foe. His last letter especially consists almost entirely of errors in fact and principle, without proof or argument save his assertion, presented with all the confidence of well ascertained facts. As in this letter I must conclude the discussion according to the limits prescribed when you opened your columns to it, I can only contradict some of the grossest of these errors, before proceeding with the proof of the continued obligation of the Sabbath.

1. The question is, Rest? or No Rest? *Rest for all on Sabbath?* Does W. think we will take his unsupported assertions as proof of the possibility of retaining the Sabbath as a day sacred to amusement, after we have destroyed its divine authority as a day of worship? Let him show an instance of such an absurdity if he can. The common sense of mankind forbids a law to allow the grogseller to manufacture drunkards and gamblers on that day, and to prohibit the wagon-maker to manufacture wagons, or any other tradesman to follow his traffic. The example of France is conclusive as to the result of destroying the divine authority of the Sabbath as a day of worship, and substituting a day of revelry by human authority. *The Continental Sabbath is the bugaboo*, and will ever be very deservedly an object of dislike to Americans. Have we not already thousands of seven day drudges in our city, under the degrading influence which deprives men of all dignity and intellect? Do we not see car drivers and hog drovers, grogsellers and dry goods men, grocers, and butchers, blacksmiths and carpenters, steam tug men and grain porters, hard at work seven days in the week? Does W. think that his declamations will stop our ears and eyes to the import of such facts; or that he will persuade us that these people can possess the moral and religious character which distinguishes a Sabbath-keeping people from the slaves of despotism? Are not 98 per cent of the criminals in our penitentiaries Sabbath-breakers? Have we not seen the barricades armed with cannon in the streets of Cincinnati; and every Sunday's revelry introduced by incendiary fires in New York and Philadelphia; and shall we foster and protect this parent of outrage and crime?

2. I have proved the Sabbath to be indispensable to public worship. He meets this by the astounding declaration, that public worship is not a divine institution! Did he never hear the Hundredth Psalm sung? But by thus equally denying the Sabbath and public worship, he admits that they must stand or fall together. There never was any true religion where the Sabbath was not observed, and there never will be. I have proved the Sabbath as a day of public worship to be of Divine institution from the beginning of the world, by the citation of the record in Genesis. To this W. offers not one word of reply. Instead, he gives us a piece of the purest fiction about the accidental discovery of public worship and the Sabbath by the first Christians, with all the gravity of one quoting a piece of well-known history.

3. He alleges that the reason which God assigns for the fourth Commandment in the xx. chapter of Exodus, *is not true*. These ten commandments were not given through the intervention of Moses, or of any prophet, so that no question of inspiration occurs here. They were spoken directly by God himself in the audience of all the people: "God spake all these words," including the word which W. says he "knows not to be true," and which relates to a transaction which God alleges He performed. The question then is simply one of veracity between God and W. It is not at all my intention to vindicate God's veracity here, but to call attention to the fact that the attempt to overturn the Sabbath necessitates its enemies to blaspheme God. The success of that attempt will depend on their success in proving God a liar!

I resume the Bible proof of the continued obligation of the Sabbath. In my last letter, I proved that God, at the creation of man, had set apart a day of weekly rest from labor to be employed in his worship, by all mankind. If any one denies that christians now a days are bound thus to observe that day, it is manifestly incumbent on him to prove that God has abolished it. For the laws and institutions of God must remain in force until He repeals them; no disuse of them, or opposition to them, by man, can either abolish or render them obsolete.

For instance, if it could be proved that from the first fall of Adam down to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, nobody ever kept the Sabbath, that would be no sufficient reason for our neglect of it, nor would it save us from the punishment with which God visits transgressors; any more than the fact that the greater part of mankind have ceased to worship God entirely, would justify us in worshiping idols, or save us from the ignorance, vice and misery, here and hereafter, with which he punishes heathenism. This, however, cannot be proved. The observance of the weekly division of time by the Saxons, Romans, Greeks, Assyrians, Egyptians, Brahmins, and other idolatrous tribes widely dispersed over the earth's surface, is a proof that they once had a Sabbath; and is a warning to Sabbath breaking nations that the degradation of an intelligent people is no new thing in the earth. Sabbath breaking does not cease to be a sin because a great many people commit it, any more than idolatry became innocent when it became general.

Nor will the Sabbath be overturned by alleging that Jews, Puritans and other stupid fanatics have observed it; and that the record of its institution is proved in the Old Testament Scriptures. It does not, therefore, become a mere worn out ceremonial which has no more binding force on the present world than the institution of sacrifices, polygamy, and the injunction not to eat pork, contained in the same and only scripture which enjoins the observance of the Sabbath. For if the revelation of natural rights and duties in the Old Testament, to the Hebrews, gives them an exclusive monopoly of such rights and duties, and if their use of them for some thousands of years has worn them out, the Sabbath-breakers, no less than other men, will find themselves in a bad predicament. A man's life in that case is not worth the purse he carries; it is of no more sacredness than the life of a hog or a cow, or of any other creature of God; for the revelation of that sanctity, and the law which protects it, are proved nowhere save in that same and only Scripture which forbids the use of pork and commands the observance of the Sabbath.

The institution of marriage stands on precisely the same basis, and is recorded in the same chapter which records the institution of the Sabbath. When the Lord Christ adjudicates the important question, "Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?" (Matthew xix, 3,) he grounds his decision upon that record of the original institution, saying: "Have ye not read that He which made them at the beginning," etc. His decision, then, can have no more authority than the foundation on which he bases it—marriage becomes a worn-out Hebrew ceremonial; for sure enough its institution is recorded in the same and only Scripture which contains the injunction not to eat pork. The trials for seduction at the Sunday gardens, now going on, throw great light on the intimate connection between lewdness and Sabbath-breaking, and that contempt of the Bible which is their common root.

Nor is the repeal of the Sabbath proved by alleging "a general rule now universally acknowledged, that the commandments of the Old Testament, other than those which are proved in every moral code, are simply the statute law of the ancient Hebrews, and not binding upon us." There is no such general rule acknowledged by any person who knows what are the commands of the Old Testament, and what is to be proved in other moral codes. Is it universally acknowledged that the command not to steal, which is not found in the moral code of the Spartans, is simply the statute law of the ancient Hebrews not binding upon us? Is it universally acknowledged that the command not to worship idols, which is not found in the moral code of any heathen nation whatever, is not binding upon us? On the contrary, every thing by which Bible morality is distinguished from every other code of morals, is to be found in the commands of the Old Testament, and continues binding upon us. The great command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and Christ's paraphrase of it in the golden rule, is to be found in the Old Testament, and is enforced by him on that very consideration, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, *for this is the law and the prophets.*" (Matt., 7:12; Luke, 10:26.)

Christ made no such wholesale repeal of the Old Testament as W. dreams of. He declares "I came not destroy the law and the prophets, I came not to destroy but to fulfil."—Math. v.-17. The rule of common sense and common law applies here, that all God's statutes remain in force till he repeals them. If Christ or his inspired Apostles or Prophets abolished the Sabbath let it be proved. If it cannot be proved the Sabbath stands. It is indispensable for the foes of the Sabbath to prove the repeal of the ten commandments, the obligation of which Christ and the Apostles so repeatedly reassert.

Is it universally acknowledged that the ten commandments, which God spake with his own mouth from Mount Sinai, which he wrote with his own finger on the tables of stone, which he commanded to be placed alone in the ark of the testimony, while all the other statute law of the Hebrews was placed outside it, and to which Christ and his Apostles so repeatedly refer as our rule of life—I say is it universally acknowledged that those ten commandments are no longer binding upon us? Heaven and earth shall pass away before one jot or tittle of that law shall pass away. While it stands the fourth command "Remember the Sabbath Day to Keep it Holy," &c., can never become an obsolete law. There is nothing in the duty commanded which can by any possibility be considered peculiar to the Jews; unless it be affirmed that other nations do not need to worship God, or that their servants and their cattle have no need of rest. The command does not specify any particular day of the week, so that in respect to the time, it is not necessarily Jewish. Nor is there anything local or national in the reason assigned—"that in six days God made Heaven and earth, and the sea, and all that is in them, and rested the seventh day, therefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath Day, and sanctified it." W. objects that this reason is not true; but he cannot say that if true it is not sufficient to make the Sabbath obligatory on all mankind to the end of the world. The subsequent rehearsal of this command by Moses, with an additional reason peculiarly fitted to remind Israel of the connection between liberty and Sabbath keeping, and bondage and Sabbath breaking, it is quite evident, is no repeal of the Sabbath to the rest of the world, as I have already proved. There is nothing in the least degree specially Jewish in the observance of a weekly day of holy rest and public worship, on account of which it should be abolished with the ceremonies of that form of worship. The only way in which it can be proved to be repealed, is to show a direct repeal by Christ's authority. If Christ has not abolished the weekly Sabbath it stands in force still.

[Conclusion to-morrow.]

SPEECH OF F. P. BLAIR, JR., OF MISSOURI.

First Freesoil Speech ever Delivered in St. Joseph, Missouri.

[From the Elwood (Kansas) Free Press, July 16.]

At 8 P. M. the Court-house in St. Joseph, Mo., was filled with an audience of four or five hundred, those in the foreground being the prominent pro-slavery citizens of St. Joseph, while scattered around were the laboring men of the city—the honest, hearty free-state men of the section.

H. P. Branch introduced the speaker, who was received with loud applause.

Mr. Blair was thankful for the large attendance present, and must admit he felt some embarrassment in addressing them, knowing that so many differed from him, and so widely. I shall express my views frankly and fearlessly, yet striving not to wound the feelings of those who disagree with me.

I have been reared in the strictest sect of Democracy. I have not changed, but still remain a sound Democrat; yet I differ essentially from the theory of politics held by the so-called Democracy of the present time. They have apostatized and abandoned every democratic measure, and are not capable of uttering democratic sentiments. They have forsaken every measure heretofore held as democratic, and were I to adduce all the proof of this, I should detain you till to-morrow morning. I shall only select some of these points upon which to touch.

The President met the last Congress with a proposition for a protective tariff. Where did he learn such democracy? His administration come into power with a surplus in the treasury of twenty millions, and at the end of nine months he asked for an issue of twenty millions of shinplasters. Where did he learn such democracy? This was soon gone, and he asked for twenty millions more, which was voted; and the next session another twenty millions was asked for and granted. All of this was required by a Democratic Administration, and voted by a Democratic Congress. The expenditure of the administration has been one hundred millions a year—more than was expended when we supported the army in Mexico. Economy used to be a cardinal principle with the Democracy, but now extravagance. You know that the secretaries of Mr. Buchanan have hardly escaped impeachment. Mr. Floyd sells the military reserves privately for less than one-fourth their value, and buys Willett's Point from his friends at a much higher price than it had already been offered the government; while Toucey lavishes the funds of the people on political and personal favorites by coal and live-oak contracts.

The Democratic party originally framed the land policy of our government, and for the benefit of the people; but the last Democratic Congress would do nothing about it. Your two senators defeated the Homestead bill. This party has abandoned all democratic measures and gone over to the Lecompton constitution, which the people of Kansas opposed, as since shown, even in the face of a Democratic Administration attempting to bribe them; this has been the sole measure of the present Democracy. You, from your position, know the truth of my statement. In the late election in Kansas the Democratic party have been forced to ignore the Administration and declare themselves the genuine free state party. This Democratic Administration has not only apostatized, but striven to break down the West; it has opposed the pre-emption and homestead policy which made the West democratic heretofore, because the Democracy were loyal to the rights of the settlers, and for which they were paid by the confidence of the people and sustained by their votes. The South demanded the opposition to the Homestead bill, fearing lest the throwing open of the public lands to the poor white men of the North should exclude slavery and erect a tier of free states across the continent. Slavery demands this, and that western Democrats should vote against the improvements of rivers and lakes in the West. It is unconstitutional, they say, to free this great river at your door from obstructions, while thousands are expended to improve Cape Fear River. [Interrupted by a voice—"Didn't Congress refuse to give anything to Savanah river?"] The city of Savannah received large sums, much of which was useless expenditure. [Voice—"Tell the truth."] I speak the truth; but others may not. [Applause.]

Down on a little river, near the water, where there is nothing but niggers and mosquitoes, money may be expended, but not a dollar for the West. [Applause.]

The Pacific Railroad is in the same fix as the rivers and lakes. The West will never have it till the democratic party goes out of power. [Applause.] The Democracy refused to survey the Central route, but imported camels to survey the southern desert and disunion route, which proved fit only for camels, carrying water in their bellies for three or four days. [Applause.] They refused aid to the Central route lest there should be a chain of free states on this parallel. The southern route was surveyed without an appropriation, for what care they for the laws of Congress?

Missouri asked for an overland mail, and a bill was passed, Congress allowing the Postmaster-General to let the contract—the contractor to select his own route. On opening the bids, none was found for the southern desert route, but the Postmaster-General told one of the bidders if he would put in a bid for the southern route he should have the contract. The bid was made and the contract let—the distance thereby being increased 900 miles between St. Louis and San Francisco. 100,000 men and women have beaten a plain track across the Plains, but that route must give way to the desert route, with this Democratic Administration. [Applause.] I offered a bill revoking the Postmaster General's contract, and it went to a committee, whereon was a member from Missouri, and slept. I tacked it on to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and three members from Missouri voted against it—two of the three were from this border; one of them your own representative. [Voice—"He is not in town."] I care not. I should say the same thing were he here. [Applause.]

The South moulds the policy of the Democratic party, and it is against that policy for the West to expand; they only desire slavery extension, and for this policy they oppose the West and her interests. As long as the democracy lives you get nothing, unless from God himself, who planted the gold at Pike's Peak, which has been so opportunely discovered to give a new State and a central route to the Pacific, for the benefit of that party.

You must look elsewhere than the democratic party for aid. Our interests as a State are opposed to the South in this matter. Missouri lies north of the slave States; she is surrounded by the free States, with which her interests are identical. [Hisses and cheers. Cries of go on, and turn him out.] I have not the least idea of stopping. [Applause.] Illinois lies on our eastern boundary, Iowa on our northern, Kansas on our western, which will soon be a free State in spite of Lecompton and the administration [applause], and Arkansas, weak and of little consequence to us, on the South. I have sometimes noticed in the papers that a little beeswax and a few muskrat skins come from there, which is the amount of our interests with Arkansas [applause], while our connection with the free States is intimate and extensive.

We must look in our national concerns to the real advantage of the State. I told you I should speak freely of slavery—it is the question of the day, or you would not see gentlemen from this section vote as they do. As I understand it, the Dred Scott decision is the stand-point of the Democracy on slavery. Calhoun first promulgated the doctrine that the Constitution, *per se*, carried slavery into the Territories. You know what his Democracy was in the days of Jackson—then no prominent statesman thought of agreeing with him. [Voice—"Calhoun was right."] I think not. He was opposed to the doctrines of Jefferson. If you refuse Jefferson and take Calhoun, do so boldly, and don't "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." At the request of Monroe, Calhoun, while in his Cabinet, signed a writing assenting to the Missouri Compromise, and admitting its constitutionality. It was an after-thought of Calhoun's, as of the Democratic party, that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories. I but ask the professing Democracy to deny the name they disgrace. From the days of Washington to Pierce the Territories were held to be under the control of Congress. Now, one slaveholder with his negro can go into a Territory and frame laws for all that follow—this is squatter sovereignty.

True, Douglas says the people of a Territory may decide whether slavery shall exist there, but he admits the constitutionality of the Dred Scott decision, which carries slavery into the Territories by the Constitution, thus knocking squatter sovereignty in the head. In this way Douglas rides both sides of the fence. I hold with the fathers of the country, that the Republican party is right. [Applause and hisses; cries of "Kick him out." Reply—"There will be more than one to kick out."] I shall be kicked out in good company, with Jefferson and Jackson; the Democracy would kick them out if they dared. I find no fault with those who differ from me; but how can any one call himself a Jefferson or Jackson Democrat, and receive into fellowship Toombs and such men, who always abused Jackson? The sentiments uttered by Jefferson, Jackson and others are now called Abolition, and for which any one would be read out of the Democratic party. Half of your delegation, half of the Legislature and of the Democratic delegation from Georgia were old Whigs; and old Buck, the federalist, at the head, a worthy leader, [applause and hisses,] worthy leader of the federal host he led. When charging at the head of the Lecompton column, he didn't need the black cockade to designate him.

I have said that Congress ought to keep the territories for white men, and not for slaveholders and their negroes; and this is called Abolitionism. Thank God I have lived long enough not to care for names. This struggle going on is the same as that fought under Jackson—the combination of capital against labor; the banks against Old Hickory. A part of the shareholders of the United States Bank wanted the United States deposits, often fifteen millions to loan; for this they proposed to regulate the exchanges, and make a uniform currency. Slaveholders are another lot of capitalists, who wish to seize the Territories for themselves and negroes, and throw out the poor white men. The plea is plausible—similar to the bank plea. But the Territories should be kept for the general good, and not for a few slaveholders. I go for keeping these Territories for free white men, for the good of our State; to build up rich States west of us, to be tributaries to us. Whoever opposes this is against the good of Missouri. [Applause and hisses.]

I will revert to another parallel—the contest between the Gracchi and the patricians. Though the narrative comes from writers of the oligarch, and they are called agrarians—thus giving them a bad name, as I am called an Abolitionist: "Give a dog a bad name," etc.—the Gracchi only claimed that the lands conquered by the Roman armies should be equally divided and not given to the patricians alone, and this is the question now; shall the Territories be divided by Homestead bill and pre-emption among the people, or held only by slaves and slave owners? The oligarchs call themselves Democratic, and strive to overthrow the old Democratic measures of old; which have been universally held, even to the time of Calhoun, and till he himself changed. Calhoun becoming insane on the disunion measure, and failing of his aims, sought to curry favor with the oligarch. This oligarch is strongly opposed to the interests of the West; but there is no doubt of Missouri throwing off the incubus of slavery. [Applause and hisses, with calls for others.]

I feel the inspiration of the place. I have been here before. To what is the present advance of St. Joseph attributable; is it to slavery? [Voice—"Did it retard it?"] Yes! ["Prove it."] I am not called on to prove axioms. I give my better belief—one negro is more in the way of a railroad than three mountains. [Applause and laughter.] Look at the map of our country. Has servile labor made your railroad, or the houses you count your wealth and strength by? St. Joseph's advance is owing to free white labor; to it she owes her position, second only to St. Louis in the State. [Applause and hisses.] Cities are the nurseries of freedom; they first broke the bonds of serfdom in Europe. St Louis through her free white citizens, overthrew slavery, and St. Joseph may by similar policy, accomplish the same results. You have taken the fair young bride of freedom to your arms, [some of the chivalry uttered an obscene jest.] If St. Joseph amounts to anything she must take hold of free white labor, and her advance will give the death blow to slavery in her midst; for once receiving this fair bride you cannot go back—I speak from history—and you will follow in the footsteps of St. Louis, and Missouri will be free. (Applause and hisses.)

[Here began a regular row, cries of all kinds, and a fight seemed imminent; but Blair stood calmly waiting for the noise to subside. One bright genius arose and told Mr. Blair he had treated him as a gentleman—hissing and cries of "Put him out!" being gentlemanly (!) in the code of his chivalry—but he must not say things offensive to the feelings of a pro slavery audience. Cry in the audience: "It ain't a pro-slavery audience by a d—d sight." Chivalry replied: "I have got as good a pair of lungs as any one, and I'm a match for any man of one hundred and fifty pounds." Here Mayor Thompson arose and said that "Mr. Blair spoke by invitation of his friends, and though he might not agree with him, yet every southern gentleman would treat him as a gentleman, and hear him respectfully—others had got to." The storm quieted.

I have striven to show due respect and courtesy for the feelings of my pro-slavery friends. I was born and reared in a slave State, and do not wish to say anything to hurt your feelings.

I have spoken for some time, longer than I supposed; the heat of the room is great, and I feel wearied. I thank you for your attendance and attention; even of those opposed to me.

After the speaker stopped, the audience dispersed good naturedly—here and there was a cry for the 150 pound man.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Letter from Mr. Cobden.

LONDON, July 15th, 1859.

Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., Gresham House;

DEAR SIRS:—On the occasion of the visit which I lately paid on my own account to the United States, many of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company forwarded me their proxies through your house. I think it only an act of courtesy to send a few remarks upon what fell under my observation, leaving you to deal with this letter as you may think proper. I shall not go into any detail respecting the finances, statistics, &c., of the concern, which may all be found accurately stated in the last annual report of the directors, and in the reports of Mr. Fisher and of Messrs. Wheeler and Smith.

I paid two visits to Illinois, had free access to every department of the land office and the railway, traveled over every mile of the line by daylight, and made several excursions into the interior among the farmers. The railway appeared to me be under the management of competent and trustworthy persons; but I have had no practical experience in railroad matters, and therefore my judgment could add but little weight to what has already been said by others. I was told there is rolling stock ready for double the present traffic, and Capt. McClelland, the vice president, was looking forward to the result of the present harvest, and to the opening of the through line of railroad to New Orleans, for a large increase in the earnings during the present autumn. I have no doubt that in a few months his expectations will be realized, but in the meantime it would be useless to speculate on the matter.

My attention was directed principally to the land department, which constitutes the peculiar feature and the chief value of the undertaking. The company had a grant of about 2,600,000 acres of land, bordering on the railroad, of which nearly one-half has been sold on credit to immigrants, and the most important question with the shareholders, is "Will this land be paid for?" On inquiry, I found that the settlers amounted in number to 10,000, and that their average purchases were about 120 acres each. Being the first comers, their farms were of course near to the railroad and its stations. This circumstance, together with the improvements which had taken place—such as breaking up and fencing the land, and the erection of houses or other buildings—had certainly added 50 per cent to their value. There seemed, therefore, to be no reasonable motive for quitting the land. On looking over the correspondence in the Land Office during the past year—which has been a period of great suffering in Illinois, and the whole northwest of the United States and Canada, owing to a calamitous failure in the crops in 1858—I found that the settlers, almost to a man, expressed anxiety to remain on their land; and whilst asking, as they did in the great majority of cases, for an extension of credit, they promised to fulfil their engagements after they had gathered in the ensuing harvest. On inquiring from those who had the greatest experience in selling land in Illinois, I found them unanimously of the opinion that the company's land would be paid for. Not so much importance seemed to be attached to the punctual payment of promissory notes given for land as to the regular discharge of the interest; whilst the most essential condition of all was, that the purchasers should be occupying and improving the land, which under such circumstances was estimated to double its value in five years. I may add, that it is the deliberate opinion of the gentlemen at the head of the Land Department in Chicago, that not three per cent of the company's settlers would throw up or abandon their purchases. The only question then remaining was, whether these farmers, who are generally men of small capital, would have it in their power to pay for their farms? The terms on which they were purchased allowed five years for payment, in instalments of 20 per cent. I was told that upon soil so rich as to require no manure for many years, and where no outlay of capital or labor was necessary for clearing the forest, or removing any other obstructions from the surface, it was easy, with ordinary seasons, for the farmer to raise enough produce to pay for his farm in five years. The greater part of the western lands had, I found, been purchased out of the proceeds of the labor of the immigrants who had generally started with very little capital. The result of my inquiries was, that I came away satisfied, both with the willingness and ability of the company's settlers to pay for their land. It is not easy for an Englishman to realize, excepting from the evidence of his senses, the nature and extent of the prairie soil in Illinois. For hundreds of miles you pass over a slightly undulating surface without seeing a hill, or rock, or ravine, or an acre of barren or broken ground to obstruct the progress of the plough. After examining the landed property of the company, I came to the conclusion that, although the cost of the railroad will, including loss of interest, exceed the first estimate by 50 per cent, the land will surpass the value originally put upon it to a still greater extent, and will, if judiciously managed, ultimately defray the whole expenses of the railway. I remain, dear sirs,

Yours faithfully, R. COBDEN.

Mr. Choate as an Orator.

Mr. Garrison does not agree with the good opinion of the late Mr. Choate, now so common. He says in the *Liberator*:

As a public speaker, we have seldom listened to one of any reputation for eloquence with less satisfaction. Whether at the bar or on the platform, he was a professional Zouave. His gesticulations were a combination of tragedy, comedy and farce, his speeches distinguished for labyrinthian verbosity, beyond all power of extrication. A more vicious style is not to be found in English history—inflated, disjointed, flashy, sophomorical, double-and-twisted, helter-skelter, and whatever characterizes the 'spread-eagle' school. In this respect, the difference between himself and Mr. Webster was almost infinite. How clear, forcible, terse, was every sentence uttered or recorded by the latter! How like a will o'-th'-wisp was the former, whether with pen or tongue! Granted that he was remarkable for his literary, scholastic and legal attainments—for his copiousness of speech, exuberance of imagination, and power of persuasion—there is nothing to quote, nothing to remember in any of his oratorical efforts because of endless circumlocution and metaphysical cloudiness.

☞The biggest mule ever produced, it is supposed, is now in Wayne county, Indiana, owned by Charles Frost. The weight is given at 1835 lbs, and height 19½ hands, which is six feet six inches.

☞Henry Bernard, late of Connecticut was inaugurated at Madison Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin on Tuesday last. An address on the part of the Regents was delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz.

☞Thirteen ladies from New York city, on their way to the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, arrived at the Bardwell House, Rutland, on Thursday evening, on horseback. They were accompanied by half a dozen men servants as a bodyguard. They left on the next morning.

KEROSINE OIL.—35 Bbls. of Kerosine Oil, for sale low to close a consignment by LEE & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, 67 Randolph street. jy30-3t-59 8

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WATER WHEELS. Vandewater's Recently Improved Jonval Turbine Water Wheel. OFFICE 81 SOUTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its Superiority Over All Other Wheels. Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested in) Mills of all descriptions. They give a very steady and uniform speed, and are well adapted to very high as well as very low heads and falls. They will work well in back water without any material loss of power, and are not troubled with ice, as they are set inside of the fore-bay and discharged underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to get up a high speed; costs but little to set up, and runs upon a step that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This wheel is capable of yielding a power of from 70 to 85 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of finish of wheel) under high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the table, and to give satisfaction when properly put up and geared. State, County and Town territories for sale. For further particulars see Circulars, which can be obtained at the Agent's Office, No. 81 South Clark-st. FRANCIS HARVEY, Proprietor. au24 a878 1y G. J. McDOUGALL, Agent.

Building Materials, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Gang-Sawed Saginaw Lumber, —ALSO— LATHS, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, AND DRESSED LUMBER. Office and Yards—South Clark Street, ADJOINING RAILROAD BRIDGE. Occupying the large yards South of and adjoining the tracks of the Illinois Central; Galena & Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroads, our facilities are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city for shipping Lumber into the country by Canal or on Railroad. Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards, WHERE THIRTY CARS MAY BE LOADED AT THE SAME TIME, Saving to the Purchaser all Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage. jy20 d881-3m HENRY HOWLAND, HENRY DOTY.

SUMMIT GRAVEL. The undersigned, having established a Yard at the corner of Polk and Beach streets, for storing Gravel from the celebrated deposit at the town of Summit, are prepared to furnish customers with any quantity which may be desired, from one cubic yard upward. This Gravel has been extensively used in paving and grading streets in Chicago, and is acknowledged by all to be of a very superior quality. Persons who desire to obtain Gravel from the undersigned will please call at the OFFICE OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., NO. 131 SOUTH CLARK STREET, where orders will be given upon the agent at the yard above named. jy3-2m-d729 GEO. BARNET & CO.

A. H. TAYLOR & CO., DEALERS IN DIMENSION & RUBBLE STONE, FROM JOLIET, ILLINOIS. Joliet Office at their Quarries. Chicago Office and Yard, on Charles street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, west side of south Branch. ap9-b6

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☞If you want a remedy for your COUGH go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake street.
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☞If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.
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☞If you want a Hair Dye—warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to B., S. & Co.'s, 124 Lake-st.
☞If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞If you want some Tonic Bitters or Scheidam Schnapps, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
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☞For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 124 Lake-st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
☞For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞For Vermifuge and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to No. 124 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞For strengthening Plasters of all kinds, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞For a remedy for all Private Diseases, go to 124 Lake street, BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
☞For a Remedy for Diseases of the Skin, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
☞For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
☞For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, they are agents for the manufacturer, and will sell at low prices. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

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TO THE BE-DRUGGED AND Poisoned Citizens of Chicago. You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds in the form of "ALCOHOLIC DRINKS" That ever emanated from that pest of society, the Liquor Mixer. They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed to you as a medicine, and in either case the effect is the same. There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a beverage or a medicine, a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been tampered with. Such an art Charles' London Cordial Gin, Which is distilled under inspection of the British Government, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with some of the most valuable restoratives of the VEGETABLE KINGDOM, And is by far the most healthy beverage extant. The most eminent physicians of Europe and America, not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required. The female sex will find it not only a pleasant CORDIAL, But a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character. Analytical chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly pure, and its restorative merits incomparable. Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all Druggists, Grocers, etc. PENTON & CO., 94 Lake street, jy14 Opposite Tremont House.

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...OCTOR E. READING ...

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One of the most pleasing, at the same time most effective, remedies for Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Liver, is Dr. Hostetter's Bitters. It not only removes the disease from the system, but by giving tone to the organs of digestion, aids them in their functions. All who have tried it acknowledge its excellence and superiority and we therefore commend it to the sufferer. Dr. Hostetter's Bitters as a tonic is too well known to need praise. It is therefore scarcely necessary at this time to do more than direct attention to this preparation, which is certainly unequalled by any before the public, satisfied as we are that its wide-spread reputation must prove sufficient to satisfy all of its excellence as a relief and remedy for all diseases of the stomach.

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Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy.—Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. Office room, 11 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Lake and Wells Street. A circular, with full particulars of disease, etc., will be sent to any address upon the receipt of a penny postage stamp. my21 d362-6m

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SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
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A SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
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Also, a good STEAM FLOUR MILL, with large Brick Warehouse attached, situated immediately at the steamboat landing. The mill consists of four run of stone; the machinery is in excellent condition. Attached to the mill is a fine Saw Mill, Lumber Yard, &c. Also, 120 feet of fine Timber Land, near the Mill.
The above property will be sold together or separate, as the purchasers may desire. Conditions liberal and terms easy. For particulars inquire of
WILLIAM D. VOIGT,
jy19 d414 1m Pontoosuc, Hancock County, Ill.

FOR SALE BY REES, DENMAN & Co., 48 Lasalle street.
No. 105—50 ft. on Jackson street by 165 deep, (running through to Price Place), between Des Plaines and Halsted streets. $4,550, on time.
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No. 112—Fine House and Lot on Randolph street, between May and Ann sts. House new. $4,500, on time.
No. 108—Six Lots on Indiana and Prairie avenues, south of Rio Grande street, on long time.
No. 110—Beautiful Residence with two lots of ground in Hyde Park. $1,500 cash, or $4,000 on time.
No. 104—480 acres fine farming land about four miles northwest of Blue Island. $20 per acre, on time.
No. 110—40 acres at Wood Lawn, seven miles south of Chicago. Special train five times a day from city. Good improvements. $350 per acre. Canal time.
je24 REES, DENMAN & CO., 48 Lasalle st.

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FOUR NEW BRICK AND IRON STORES, five stories and basements. Part cash, and remainder on easy time. These stores are situated in the centre of the city—on one of the best business streets, AND WILL BE SOLD AT NEARLY THE COST OF THE BUILDINGS.
HOUSE AND LOT on Clinton near Polk street. Lot 40x100. Price $1,200, half cash, balance in one year.
IMPROVED FARM of eighty-one acres, eight miles from the Court House, at a great bargain.
HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH AVENUE, near Twelfth street. House is new and contains all modern improvements. The larger portion of the purchase money may remain on eight years time. Apply to
B. W. Thomas & Co.,
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—
50x100 feet corner of Rush and Superior streets. Price $6,150—$1,650 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
52x75 feet on White street, near Green Bay Road, with two frame houses. Price $1,640.
60x100 feet on Illinois, near Dearborn street, with two frame houses, two stories high. Price $6,000, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years.
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No. 7 Methodist Church Block,
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FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE,
WOODLANDS.
For sale on long time and easy terms to the buyer the Suburban Residence of ELISHA BAYLEY, situated on Cottage Grove and Douglas avenue, two miles from the City Limits, containing six and a half acres of land, laid out in the most beautiful manner into Flower and Vegetable Gardens, Mounds, Walks, etc., etc., and well set with choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
A large House, Gothic style with Oriel Bay and French windows, commanding pleasant views; also, a large Barn, Carriage House, and good Wells of Water. Inquire at No. 9 Metropolitan Block, and of J. A. Marshall, 11 Dearborn street, or address P. O. Box 187 je7-3m-d489

LOTS FOR SALE AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.
The lots belonging to LIND UNIVERSITY, and now offered for sale present favorable inducements to persons wishing to enjoy the pleasures of country life within an hours ride of the City of Chicago.
They are located at Lake Forest, on the west bank of Lake Michigan, elevated one hundred feet above the level of the Lake, about twenty-six miles north from Chicago, on both sides of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, abound in mineral and other springs and natural beauties, and in the opinion of our best physicians the advantages for a healthful resort and residence are not to be exceeded by any on the sea shore or in the Western country.
A fine Academy building (the preparatory department of Lind University) has been erected the past season, and is now in successful operation in charge of S. F. Miller, A. M.
A new Passenger Depot, a Store and more than a dozen dwellings have been erected within the past year.
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The subscriber has, within the past year, sold over twelve thousand dollars worth of the lands belonging to the University and Association, and proposes to sell a few more lots to persons who wish them for immediate improvement and cultivation.
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At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working miracles in the way of restoring
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Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been received by Dr. C. within the last four weeks, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others have long been sufferers, have had their diseases removed.
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For Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery &c.
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Quaker City Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch
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PRINTING IN COLORS,
In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An examination of specimens and prices is respectfully invited.
Orders from the country promptly filled, and and sent home by express.

THE PEACE.

How it is Received in Europe.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS IN PARIS.

Galignani's Messenger of July 14th, says:

"As soon as the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace became known yesterday, considerable crowds collected, as if by magic, in every part of Paris, in spite of the extreme heat of the weather, and congratulated each other on the war being over. Flags soon appeared at the windows, and at night the public offices, theatres and great thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated. An immense crowd filled the streets to a late hour, admiring the brilliant appearance of the houses, as was seen at the rejoicing on the occasion of the battle of Solferino.

The *Courrier de Paris* says:

"The general bases of peace have been agreed to, but that act does not by any means exclude the meeting of a Congress to decide on a definite constitution of Italy. At all events, before a Congress could meet the belligerant powers must have come to an understanding on the basis of the negotiation. The two Emperors have done better—they have signed the peace; but neither one nor the other has intended to withdraw from assembled Europe what is really within her competence."

The following remarks are from the *Constitutionnel*:

"This great result of one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in military history will fill posterity with astonishment and admiration. For such events time only is wanting to cause them to appear as great as those which have cast the greatest eclat on humanity. And, what is new in history, perhaps, the conqueror has not abused his victory. After four battles won, the Emperor, triumphant on the Mincio, has nobly offered peace to a vanquished enemy who could not have solicited it from him. In the plentitude of his force—at the moment at which a Sardinian army was investing Peschiera—at which the French army was about to besiege Venice—at which Prince Napoleon had brought up a reinforcement of 40,000 fresh troops—at which the fleet, consisting of forty vessels, was about to bombard Venice—at that moment the Emperor Napoleon stops short, and master of himself and of the situation, dominates and moderates events. The Pope, President of the Confederation, will obtain by that great political position, an increase of moral power, which will enable him to effect necessary reforms in his States. The Holy See will find in this state of things the surest guaranty of its independence, and will thereby be freed from any foreign influence or interference."

The following is from the *Presse*:

"Events have gone on during the last fortnight with a rapidity that has left in the rear not only the movements of diplomacy, but the boldest prognostications of public opinion. While the great neutral powers were still engaged in combining a project of mediation and the press had scarcely commenced to talk of peace, the sovereigns of the conflicting empires have come to a direct and prompt understanding. The essential result of the war is the creation of the Italian Confederation, under the honorable presidentship of the Pope, was started for the first time in a pamphlet entitled 'Napoleon III. and Italy.' And it is the programme of that pamphlet which now receives its application."

The *Univers* is brief in its observations, and, as might be expected, looks only to the point assigned in the new arrangements to the Pope, as head of the Church. It says:

"We need scarcely say with what sentiments of happiness and admiration this glorious news has been everywhere received. The joy felt at the peace is doubled by the manner in which the Emperor has concluded it, quite independently of those prudential counsels that were preparing to profit by the blood which they had allowed to be shed. As the Emperor of Austria will have a voice in the Italian Confederation, the States of the Church will be properly protected. Glory to the two Roman Catholic Emperors who have concluded between themselves the peace of the world, and who take the Church under their own protection.

FERMENT AMONG THE PARIS WORKMEN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, June 14th, says:

"The stupefaction produced by the announcement of the sudden peace still reigns, to outward appearance, in Paris; but, in the interior of the *ateliers*, particularly the printing offices, the agitation which began yesterday still exists. Not the smallest idea of *emeute* has entered into the brain of even the most sacred alarmist in the place; but, nevertheless, much uneasiness is evinced by the patrons, or employers of the workmen, in consequence of the unusual animation existing amongst them. There can be no doubt that, by some secret affiliation, a correspondence is kept up between the secret societies of the south of Europe and those which exist in Paris. The most vigilant police has never been able to discover the means of communication. Pietri alone could tell us, if he chose, as he openly avows his connection with more than one.

"That the return of the Emperor will be made the subject of some sort of demonstration on the part of the Faubourgs, there can be no doubt, and the greatest care is already being taken, lest any outward sign of the inward discontent be suffered to escape. Meanwhile the well-disposed and sensible part of the community—the shop-keepers and manufacturers—are busily exciting themselves to display to those under their charge all the advantages to be gained by this opportune pacification, and, above all, the wise cessation of that frightful blood shed which must sooner or later bring a curse upon the people by whom it is inflicted far greater than that incurred by its unhappy victim.

Another letter says:

"The consequences of this peace are not all peaceful—far from it. The *ateliers* of Paris were all astir with the bare news of the armistice—what will be said at the positive cessation of hostilities?—what will be sung when the Emperor returns on Saturday? I have just seen the master of an iron-foundry of the Faubourg St. Denis, who expresses his disquietude as to the manner in which his workmen mean to employ the holiday they have one and all asked for on Thursday. 'They are Republicans *en diable*,' said the honest man, 'and I know that they have formed a party to go to the woods of Vincennes.'"

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

It was not known during business hours on the Stock Exchange on the 12th that the preliminaries of peace had actually been signed between France and Austria, but there were strong rumors of it. Consols thereupon advanced to 96 to ⅛, or fully ⅛ per cent. higher than they stood yesterday; and all the markets closed at the highest prices of the day.

When Parliament met last night the important intelligence speedily went from lip to lip, and Lord Brougham in one House and Mr. Disraeli in the other made haste to interrogate ministers. Lord Wodehouse, in reply to Lord Brougham, read the contents of the telegram which announced Peace, as it had been sent from Paris by the English Ambassador. The word "honorary" in reference to the Presidency of the Pope, tickled the ear of Lord Lyndhurst, who inquired if it was really used. "Yes," said Lord Wodehouse, "honorary presidency."

REMARKS OF THE LONDON STAR.

As it was in the beginning, 'tis now and ever shall be, till nations finally wrest the truncheon of war from the hands of kings. The men who command armies are, and must be, the men to make treaties. It was so with the first Napoleon, scarcely less before than after his elevation to the Consular or the Imperial throne. General Bonaparte dictated the preliminaries agreed upon at Loeben in as entire independence of the Directory as Napoleon III of the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*. The youthful conqueror did not even permit government to repudiate those secret clauses relating to Venice, which they foresaw, and truly declared, would bring to France infamy more enduring than the glory won on the dozen battle fields between the Appenines and the Adriatic. The victor at Magenta and Solferino has no such troublesome correspondents at Paris. He has simply to announce to the Empress the conclusion of hostilities and to order a popular reception on his return. Paris will illuminate and applaud exactly as Francis Joseph has succumbed. France knows her master as Austria her conqueror. The forty millions of a nation, the most high spirited on earth, have put into the hands of one man both sword and sceptre, and there is no more a people and their head, but only a commander and his soldiers, a despot and his subjects. That thousands of Frenchmen are rotting in Italian earth, and tens of thousands "stretching them uneasily" on blood soaked pallets—that the harvest fields are crying out for reapers, and vacant chairs yawning for absent sons of the household—that the savings of three years of peace have been squandered in a campaign of so many months—all this seem to give no claim to the French people to be consulted, in any method whatever, as to the closing of the dread account with death. The Emperor undertakes its settlement with as much *sang froid* as if it were a tavern bill, and the heaps of slain were but emptied bottles. As for Austria, it has never been aught else than a political designation of so many millions of men handcuffed to each other, and to a hereditary throne. But France was a nation only the other day, and there is not a freeman in the world—however heartily he may rejoice that the plague of battle, worse than all Egyptian plagues in one, is stayed—who does not compassionate this last, lowest humiliation of a noble people.

But what of Italy? We ask if Victor Emanuel is content to receive Lombardy as a boon from the hand of his great ally, or as payment for the blood of his brave Piedmontese—or whether the ambitious policy of Count Cavour is consummated in the creation of an Italian federation, with Austria as its protector and the Pope as its "honorary head?" If these men have acted upon the motives with which the world credits them, their disappointment is but the mitigated vexation of gamesters who win, but win less than they staked. Garibaldi has displayed a valor equal to Victor Emanuel—Kossuth has had a policy as well as Cavour. The patriotic soldier and the exiled statesman find their occupation taken from them in a moment—their hopes blighted, their schemes baffled by the imperious and unscrupulous plotter to whom the valor of one and the genius of another seem but the tools of an inscrutable, unchecked will. Alas for the expectation that, as promised from Paris, the Austrians should be expelled from Italy, and Hungary be aided to strike for independence. The expectation was excited for a purpose—the purpose is fulfilled or changed—and expectation may go feed upon the wind. Once more exiled patriots may muse, to the sound of the waves that roll between them and their native home, that the surf is not easier broken on the shore than the word of a King upon the rock of circumstance—that the sun-painted mist upon the waters of dawn is not more unsteady than hopes built upon promises, or even on the interests of despots. And these men—Garibaldi, Kossuth, the Tuscan volunteers, and the insurgents of Perugia—represent thousands, perhaps millions, who looked for liberty and for national life to the intervention of France in Italy. Deeply we compassionate their cruel disappointment at the terms that have been made.

THE MINCIO OR THE ADIGE.

The London *Morning Star* seems to think it still doubtful whether the Mincio or the Adige is the boundary line of Lombardy in the new treaty. It says:

"It will be seen from the telegrams we publish to-day that the French and Austrian accounts of terms on which peace has been concluded are not perfectly identical. The Emperor of the French says that Lombardy, which undoubtedly includes the two fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, has been given up by Austria, and the Paris *Constitutionnel* takes particular care to draw attention to this important arrangement, as implied in the text of the Emperor's despatch. The semi-official *Austrian Correspondence* of Vienna of this morning, expressly states, on the contrary, that Lombardy only up to the Mincio is meant, and that the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, and Borgoforti will remain the possession of the Emperor of Austria. In this latter case the entire military strength represented by the quadrangle would be preserved to Austria, while, in the former, the two western fortresses, in Sardinian hands, would exactly counterbalance the value of the two on the Adige, which both accounts give to Austria, and would thus put an end to the value of the quadrangle altogether. It is therefore evident that we must await more accurate information on this important point."

THE LATEST RUMORS AT PARIS.

A correspondent of the London *News* says:

"I hear it said that Garibaldi is about to issue a proclamation. It is doubtful whether he will readily lay down his arms. There is a rumor, as to the truth of which I can say nothing, that the King of Sardinia will not accept the crown of Lombardy on the conditions offered to him. It is, I believe, settled that the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt will be brought to France, and that the Emperor and Empress of the French will shortly pay a visit to Vienna.

"In the country editions of the *Siecle* M. Havin published last night a few manly lines of remonstrance against the terms of the peace, but he has been compelled by the police to suppress this protest in the Paris issue of the journal."

DISCONTENT IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

A letter dated Cologne, July 13, says: The conclusion of peace between France and Austria, of which we have just received the first notice from Paris, will undoubtedly become the signal of a great improvement in Germany, the final issue of which it is impossible to forsee at the present movement. The point which first merits attention is the discontent prevailing throughout all the armies of the German States. These armies, consisting in great part of men only temporarily drawn from their usual avocations to make up the full war-strength of the regiments, are but ill fitted for an attitude of expectancy; and if they are now to discover that the burdens and efforts they have been subjected to were all to no purpose, the discontent already but too visible among them will increase to a fearful extent. Prussia, from the great feeling of unity which is wont to pervade her people as soon as the hour of danger seriously approaches, is comparatively safer than the remainder of the German States, but for the internal tranquility of these latter the utmost apprehension is now felt. In Munich, for instance, it was but last week that the discontented and highly excited soldiery, without paying any regard to the rigors of the military code of discipline, proceeded to acts which fell very little short of open mutiny. A battalion, which had been quartered in the Munich Crystal Palace, the town being already crammed with other troops, being under the impression that it was to be led against the French, and growing impatient of the delay, formed itself into a political meeting. The men constructed a platform of tables, and one of the privates delivered a violent speech, filled with abuse of the German sovereigns, in which he proposed that all the men of the reserves should demand either to be led against the enemy at once, or to be dismissed to their homes. In vain the non-commissioned officers who were present attempted to persuade the rank and file to have patience and to be submissive; their pacifying addresses were drowned in hootings and hisses, and the tumult went on increasing, so that the officers, who had hurried to the spot, being likewise unable to master the mutineers, thought it at last best to send for the general of the division, who happened to be one of the royal princes, Prince Luitpold. The prince, by promising to the troops that they should march towards the frontier in a few days, succeeded in quelling this ominous outbreak for the moment, and on the 9th inst., five days afterwards, this battalion with others actually left. But what the feelings of the soldiers will be when the authorities will now have to tell them that Lombardy has been lost, and that their services are no longer required, remains to be seen. The present altercation and negotiation between the rank and file and their officers, who in secret share their discontent, are certainly not reassuring for the future. And the menacing symptoms have been by no means confined to this single instance. It has of late been a general complaint among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Bavarian army in particular, that they have found the private soldier more rude and untractable, and more given to form political opinions of his own, than they ever before knew him to be."

THE HUNGARIAN LEADERS.

A Paris letter says that "Kossuth and Klapka, according to private letters from Turin, have both been detained at that place under the strictest surveillance of the French police, to whom instinct no doubt taught that if a treaty was about to be signed between France and Austria, it would not be wise to suffer two perturbators of Hungarian peace to run off to Hungary. The republicans here are furious at what they call the slip which has been given them, and we are waiting with the greatest anxiety for the next news from Italy."

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

A MURDERER CAUGHT.—Some two years ago a brutal murder was committed at Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio, by a man named Jacob V. Forrester. The murderer made his escape, and was not heard of until some two weeks since, when the ex Sheriff of Owen county, Ind., wrote to the Sheriff of the county in which the murder was committed that Forrester was in Gosport. Measures were taken for his arrest, and on Wednesday night last he was found concealed in an upper room of a house in Gosport. He was lodged in jail to await his trial at the ensuing term of the District Court.

—The body of a man apparently 25 years of age, says the Carrollton *Gazette*, was found on the 19th inst. in the Illinois river, near that place. A wound on his head indicated that he had been murdered. Nothing but four tickets marked "Good for four drinks" was found on his person.

A SINGING MOUSE.—Dr. Tom O'Edwords has a canary which is a very fine singer. Some time since the servant girl, who was sitting one night in the kitchen, was much astonished at an imitation of the canary's notes, which proceeded from the cupboard. Thinking, perhaps, it was the devil, she precipitately fled, but the next night and the next it was no better. Investigation, however, revealed the cause. The cupboard door was left open, and a watch stationed, and soon after a mouse came out, got up on its haunches, curled its tail squirril fashion over its back, and commenced warbling exactly like the canary, in a sweet, but low tone. This has been repeated night after night, and has been witnessed by hosts of people. This is a very singular phenomenon, and leads one to believe that mice are capable of better things than to nibble cheese, or afford dinners to prowling cats.

NEWS FROM THE FREIGHTER.—Capt. Davis and Clerk Wm. Watson, of the steamer Freighter, which has been trying all the season to force its way up the Minnesota River to Big Stone Lake, arrived in this city yesterday, and announced the total abandonment of the enterprise for the season. Two men were left to take care of the boat and to protect its property from the Indians.

Captain D. and others went up to the portage between the two lakes, and assured himself of the practicability of the passage in the spring, when the water is high. It is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and is a kind of ravine, which in the spring is covered about neck deep with water.

The officers of the Freighter only abandoned the enterprise when the uselessness of pursuing it farther was manifest. The falling water, and the lateness of the season was against them.—In some places they dammed up the water behind them, so as to raise it several feet, and then pushed ahead through places where it seemed no boat could be forced, or ever will again in all probability.

Next spring, however, when the floods caused by the melting snow have swelled the waters of the Upper Minnesota and the two Lakes, the Freighter will undoubtedly force her way through, and ride triumphantly in the waters of the Red River, in time to do a season's business on that recently opened river.—*Minnesotian, 28th.*

THE PACKETS—A CHANGE.—We learn from reliable sources that the Prairie du Chien line to St. Paul—consisting of the boats of the G. D. D. & M. Packet Co., the Milwaukee, Itasca and Ocean Wave,—will be drawn off the present week; also, that the two first-named boats of the above line will be merged into the line from Dunleith, while other two of our present boats will be drawn out to make room for them.

The Packet Co. found that one line of through boats, daily from Dunleith, could do all there was to be done—in fact, much more than there has been to do the present season, and such being the case, a loss necessarily followed.—*Dunleith Advertiser, 9th.*

ROW AMONG THE MALTESE.—A row, the result of too frequent imbibations of red eye, came off at a very respectable hotel at Minneapolis yesterday afternoon. During the fracas and while the proprietor of the house was ejecting the originator of the quarrel, the senior editor of the Madison (Wis.) *Argus* was stuck in the face by a stone, the blow breaking the bridge of his nose. He was speedily taken care of, and is now doing well.—*Falls Evening News, 26th.*

Wholesale Houses.

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JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
25 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.
Sole Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
The Largest and best Assorted Spring Stock to be found in this market. Also
Umbrellas and Parasols.
A very full assortment. Unusual attention paid to this Department.
We are prepared to fill orders for
PALM LEAF HATS
To any extent during the whole season, at prices to defy competition. je4 d46 3m

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Manufacturers and
WHOLESALE DEALERS
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have Removed to
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Where they now have in store a full assortment of their Celebrated Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots which they are receiving each week from their factory in West Boylston, Mass. Together with a full stock of
SPRING GOODS
Of the Best Quality and Manufacture, which they offer at lowest prices for Cash, and to Prompt Paying Trade. ap4 ly

DRY GOODS.
WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
189 South Water Street,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of goods in all varieties and qualities,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Which they will sell low for cash or satisfactory paper at short dates. All goods manufactured by them are warranted in quality and workmanship. New goods received every week, keeping the assortment complete through the season.
Buyers in the city and country are respectfully solicited to call and examine the stock.
R. M. WHIPPLE, Chicago, Ill.
ALLEY & BILLINGS, Bridgton, Me. my21-3m-d386

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JEWETT & BUTLER,
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Invite the country Trade to the following:
60 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
5 " Bright " "
5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
800 " " Juniata—assorted.
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Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin, Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment. sol-d364-1y

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81 & 83 South Water, Cor. State-St.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
—AND—
Goods for Men's Wear Generally,
Receiving our Goods direct from European and American Manufacturers, we fear no competition. Prompt paying dealers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. mh31

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to the
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular. ap11-1y-d184
We are Agents for the sale of
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Of which we have a full stock.
my5-ly-d158 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

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95 CLARK STREET. 95
CHICAGO,
Wholesale Agents for all of Mason Brother's Musical Publications.
E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY.

H. M. HIGGINS, 45 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.,
—DEALER IN—
Lighte & Bradburys' Piano Fortes,
—ALSO—
MASON & HAMLIN'S MODEL MELODEONS,
Music Publisher, and Sole Agent, Wholesale and Retail, of Oliver Ditson's extensive Catalogue of Musical Publications.
IMPORTER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.
New Pianos to Hire, where satisfactory references are given.
PIANOS TO RENT.
The highest price paid for old Pianos in exchange for new.
H. M. H. respectfully announces to the public, that he has made arrangements with these three most extensive and reliable houses in the East (in the manufacture of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and the publication of Music), for the exclusive agency in this State, for the sale of aforesaid articles of Musical Merchandise. References of the highest order, for the superiority of Lighte and Bradburys' Piano Fortes, can be given at 45 Lake street, in the large Iron Front Block. ja15-b995-1y

JULIUS BAUER,
99 . . . South Clark St., . . . 99
Importer and wholesale dealer in Musical Instruments, Strings and Sheet Music. Also Sole Agent for the Celebrated Piano Fortes of Boardman, Gray & Co. Old Pianos taken in exchange for new Pianos, etc. Melodeons to rent. Pianos, Organs, Melodeons tuned and repaired, and improve all other instruments. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by addressing
JULIUS BAUER,
fe2-d461-1y No. 99 South Clark Street.

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY,
51 - - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Avenue,)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
—AND—
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL
The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au8a409-1y

LA PERLE and RUBIS
CHAMPAGNES.
The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the United States and Canada for the sale of the
Champagne Wines
Of Messrs. JACQUES GOERG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their Wines to the public under two brands, namely:
LA PERLE AND RUBIS.
The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.
The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful Ruby color, which is natural to the Wine. This Wine is undoubtedly one of the best Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is MADE FROM GRAPES OF THE CHOICEST SELECTIONS.
From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well known house of JACQUES GOERG & CO., and their determination to furnish WINES which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these Wines.
CRAMER, ABEGG & McCLOSKEY,
19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
The above Wines can always be had at
J. E. S. FULLER & Co.'s,
je8-3m-d461 27 South Water street.
L. READ.

KENOSHA WATER CURE—
This Institution is situated in one of the pleasantest cities on Lake Michigan, 35 miles north of Chicago. It has lately been thoroughly refitted for the reception of patients. The building is large and commodious, and plentifully supplied with Springs of fine soft water. Every attention will be given to the comfort of patients. For particulars and circulars, address E. PENOYER, Proprietor.
H. T. SEELYE, Physician.
Kenosha, Wis., May ..., 1859.

LADDERS!—LADDERS!—
We have on hand and for sale about 2000 feet of Ladders manufactured from the best of Spruce and Ash Timber grown in the State of New York. The attention of Painters and Builders is invited.
HIBBARD & PUTNAM,
jy4-1m-d713 No. 115 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

Educational.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.
This Institution is located at Evanston, on the Lake Shore, twelve miles north of Chicago, on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. The Fall Term commences the first THURSDAY of September. At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees a Preparatory Department was established under the immediate care of the Faculty of the University. ... Persons proposing to attend the coming term in either department are desired to notify the President as soon as convenient that necessary arrangement may be made for their accommodation. Board, including Lights, Fuel and Washing, can be had at from $2.50 to $3.50 per week.
N. B.—No Scholarship is available for instruction until paid for in full.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.
By reference to the above it will be seen that the Trustees have acceded to the demand of Scholarship-holders, and have established a Preparatory Department in the University, in which scholarships will be available for tuition, thereby greatly enhancing their value. In order to meet the increased expenses thus incurred immediate payment of outstanding Scholarship Notes will be expected. Scholarships will be issued upon presentation of Bonds, and full payment of notes to the undersigned.

UNIVERSITY PROPERTY AT EVANSTON.
The attention of the public is called to the fact that the University has a large amount of property most desirable for residences to dispose of. No place in the State offers such facilities for educational purposes. Families wishing to locate with reference to comfort, health, and education will do well to visit this place; especially citizens of Chicago looking to retirement from the dust and noise of the city, will find it to their interest to examine the inducements of this most beautiful suburban village. Desirable lots may be had at reasonable rates on five year's time by simply paying six per cent interest on condition of improvement or on perpetual lease at two per cent. on valuation for first five years, subject to appraisal every five years at six per cent. Parties calling on the subscriber at his place of business, or upon any member of the Faculty of the University at Evanston will receive due attention and full information. P. JUDSON,
Secretary Northwestern University,
jy28-1y d891 No. 141 Lake street, Chicago.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—The First or Fall Term of this institution, for the next Collegiate Year, will begin on THURSDAY, September 15th. Catalogues giving all necessary information, as to Terms, Vacations, Expenses, Courses of Study, &c., will be sent to all who desire them on application by mail to Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, President, or to any member of the Faculty.
Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill. jy27-d&w9-d873

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY
—is located at—
Mount Morris, Ogle County,
About eight miles east of Polo, the nearest Station on the Illinois Central Railroad. Daily stage run from Forreston, Polo and Franklin Grove to Mt. Morris.
The course of study embraces everything usually taught in Colleges, with many other useful and ornamental branches.
This Institution has just closed its NINETEENTH YEAR of most successful instruction. Long experienced and competent Teachers take charge of the several departments. The Trustees, whilst holding a complete charter, have been satisfied to do all the work of a College, without using the name. A thorough Collegiate course is pursued; Ladies graduate and Gentlemen take a diploma for their course when it is honorably completed.
TERMS AND VACATIONS.—The Academic Year is divided into three terms. The Fall term commences the 4th Monday in August, and continues twelve weeks, succeeded by a vacation of two weeks. The Winter term commences the 4th Monday in November, and continues fifteen weeks, succeeded by a vacation of one week. The Summer Term commences the 3d Monday in March and continues fifteen weeks, succeeded by a vacation of eight weeks.
NORMAL CLASS.—A Teachers' class is formed, which meets at stated intervals, the design of which is to qualify young men and women as teachers, for their future employment. School Directors, by making application to the Faculty in good time, can procure competent teachers.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Common English Branches,	Fall Term	$ 5.00
" " "	Winter Term	6.20
" " "	Summer Term	6.20
" in Higher Branches and Languages,	Fall Term	6.25
" " "	Winter "	7.75
" " "	Summer "	7.75
Music on Piano Forte, Melodeon or Guitar, including the use of the Instrument,	Fall Term	11.00
	Winter Term	14.50
	Summer Term	14.50

French, German or Hebrew, per term, each, $5.00; Book Keeping per term, $5.00; Boarding in Hall, including room rent and furniture, in advance $2.00; In Hall or in clubs, to defray expenses of Catalogues, sweeping halls, bell ringing, warming recitation rooms, etc., per annum, $3.00; Wood when used, per week, 25c; Young Ladies are charged extra for preparing and carrying wood to their rooms, per week, 25c; Board, Fuel, Incidentals, Room Rent and Tuition in Common English, per year, $115.00.
Students in the Hall furnish their own lights, towels, beds and bedding. Books, stationery, etc., furnished at Cash Prices. When compared with others, the above prices will be found to be from $5.00 to $20.00 cheaper than those of any other institution of equal grade in the country.
REV. W. T. HARLOW, A. M.,
jy25-2wx REV. W. S. POPE, A. M., Principals.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT LAKE FOREST.
Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., and Daughters, from Boston, will open a first class seminary for Young Ladies the latter part of September next, at Lake Forest, Ill., the seat of Lind University.
The entire responsibility of instruction will devolve upon the Misses Dickinson who were educated at the best Eastern Institutions, and have had experience in teaching. The course of study will comprise the various branches, solid and ornamental, of an accomplished female education. A limited number of young ladies will be received into the family, and have in all respects, a careful and kind supervision. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Dr Dickinson, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Early application is desirable.

[From Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston.]
Understanding that the Misses Dickinson intend opening a school at the West, I take great pleasure in congratulating the citizens of Chicago and vicinity on the acquisition of such an educational influence. To natural amiableness, genuine piety, and true refinement, the young ladies of this family add all the accomplishments and attainments necessary to conduct a school of the highest character.
Boston 1859 EDWARD N. KIRK.

[From Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago.]
I have been acquainted with Dr. Dickinson and his family for many years, and knowing the reputation of the Misses Dickinson as ladies of superior culture and attainments and as successful teachers, I feel assured that they will give the fullest satisfaction to the patrons of their seminary for young ladies. R. W. PATTERSON.
Chicago, July 20, 1859. jy22 2m d840

AURORA INSTITUTE
—AND—
CLARK SEMINARY,
Erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, is located at AURORA, Kane County, Ill., forty-three miles from Chicago.
The institution on the bank of the Fox River overlooks the city and a vast range of diversified country, and is eminently beautiful and healthful in situation. The building is Fire-Proof, made of durable stone, and in the best style of workmanship, and is an architectural gem.
Provisions are made on a scale so extended as to afford a complete division of labor, and insure the greatest excellency in the departments of instruction, and the greatest economy in the expenses of the students. We have included in Kitchen, Laundry, Bath-Rooms, Reading-Room, Laboratory Rooms for Recitations, Painting, Music, Ornaments, Literary Societies, &c., &c. Every arrangement that much experience and observation of the best Eastern Institutions could suggest and Western capital and enterprise provide, has been made for the progress, health and comfort of students.

COURSES OF STUDY.
THE COMMON ENGLISH BRANCHES will receive special attention. Nothing will be allowed to supersede them. TWO GRADUATING COURSES, of Scientific and a Classical, are provided for both ladies and gentlemen. There is a COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSE, (partly Academic), aiming at special thoroughness in Latin, Greek and Mathematics. The COMMERCIAL COURSE is as extensive and thorough as that of our best Mercantile Colleges, and of greatly reduced rates of tuition.
A practical Physician and Surgeon, Abner Hard, M. D., will give weekly lectures, illustrated with a skeleton, on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, Botany, &c., by C. D. Wilber, A. M., Superintendent of the Illinois Scientific Survey.
The MODERN LANGUAGES are taught by persons who speak and write them fluently—the German by a native.
In the DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC—vocal and instrumental—a full and thorough course is arranged, in the charge of an able Professor, designed to qualify pupils for teaching.
DRAWING, PAINTING AND ORNAMENTALS are in the hands of skillful artists.
In every department it is our purpose to furnish thorough instruction, and at a cost so low as to be within the reach of the masses.
The term commences September 1st, 1859. For Circulars containing full information address the principal, G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill. Hon. BENJAMIN HACKNEY, President.
Rev. LEVI JAMES, Secretary. jel6 2m-d579

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF
Mercantile Colleges.
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good throughout the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College" and "Bell's Commercial College," now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON, Diggy V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned.
ja22-dly BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th, 1859. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 42 Monroe street, and he wishes none to apply for admission unless they are determined to do well for themselves. For the advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teacher. ia31

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c.
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to.
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
jy17-d876-3m No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received.
Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store.
No. 230 Lake Street.
ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

Turner & Sidway,
Sadalery and Trunk
WAREHOUSE,
208 . RANDOLPH STREET . 208
Always on hand and for sale at low and uniform prices a complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Whips, Lashes, Fly Nets, Horse Blankets, Gig Saddles, Pad Housings, Fronts, &c., &c. mh18 c487

Crockery and Glass Ware.

GREAT BARGAINS!
FRUIT JARS,
China, Glassware,
CROCKERY,
SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
Cutlery, Waiters, &c.
FOR SALE
Lower than any House in the City,
—AT—
A. JAEGER & CO'S
CHINA EMPORIUM,
103 . . . Lake Street, . . . 103
NEAR DEARBORN.
jy16

G. D. JARVES & CORMERAIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Silver Plated Ware, Plain Moulded, and Rich Cut
GLASS WARE,
In all its varieties. Kerosene, Solar, Camphene, and Fluid LAMPS, Gas Fixtures, Lanterns, Girandoles, Britannia Ware, Wicks &c.
Also—Importers of TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, CHINA, TERRA COTTA, PARIAN and BOHEMIAN WARE, and
Fancy Goods of Every Description.
Warehouse, No. 51 Federal Street, Boston, and 61 John Street, New York.
[je15-3m-560]

Corporation Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, July 20th, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago, to assess the sum of Twenty Two Thousand and Two Hundred Dollars ($22,200) upon the real estate in the West Division of said city deemed benefited by Macadamizing Madison street from the centre of Sangamon street West to the City Limits, have completed their assessment, and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
jy20-10t-d891 H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, July 21, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago to ascertain the damages and benefits to owners of real estate in the West Division of said city, by reason of opening an alley in block 12, west ½, and W. northeast ¼ of sections 17, 39, 14, have completed their assessment and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections, in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the 1st day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.
A description of the real estate in the West Division of the city of Chicago, deemed benefited and damaged by reason of opening an alley, twenty feet wide, running east and west through block 12 in Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west ½ and west half of northeast ¼ of section 17, 39, 14, in accordance with the order for the survey thereof passed by the Common Council of said city, on the 6th day of December, 1858 and the subsequent orders in relation thereto; together with the valuation of said real estate and the sums of money severally assessed thereon, for benefits and awarded as damages, respectively, by the Commissioners, to wit:

CANAL TRUSTEE'S SUBDIVISION OF THE WEST ½ AND WEST ½ OF THE NORTH-EAST ¼ OF SECTION 17, 39, 14.

Name of owner—R. & J. Haines; Description—N. ½; Block 12; Valuation—$20,000; Value of Land Condemned—$500; Total Damages—$500; Benefits by the Improvement—$500; Cost of Proceedings—$11; Total Benefit—$511; Net Benefit. $11 00
Name of Owner—Estate of S. Page; Description—South ½; Block 12; Valuation—$9,000; Value of Land Condemned—$500; Total Damages—$500; Benefits by the Improvement—$500; Cost of Proceedings—$11; Total Benefits—$511; Net Benefits. 11 00
jy21 10t Total........ $22 00

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, July 26, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of nine hundred and twenty-five dollars upon the real estate in the West Division of said city, deemed benefited by Macadamizing Canal street, from Randolph street to Washington street, have completed their assessment, and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment must file their objections in writing, in my office on or before Monday the 15th day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same. H. KREISMANN,
jy26 d464 10t City Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—CITY Clerk's Office, Chicago, July 22d, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, to assess the sum of five hundred and ten dollars upon the real estate in the South Division of said City, deemed benefited by paving Couch Place from a point 90 feet east of the east line of Clark street to the west curb line of Dearborn street, have completed his assessment, and made return thereof to my office.
Any persons wishing to appeal from said assessment, must file their objections in writing, in my office, on or before Monday, the fifteenth day of August, 1859, at 7 o'clock P. M., as the Common Council will, at that time, in the Council Room, hear all objections to said assessment, and revise and confirm or annul the same.
jy22-10t-d842 H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, City of Chicago, July 27, 1859.
Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's Office until Monday, August 1st, 1859, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the grading and Macadamizing of Halsted street from Harrison street to Chicago avenue, according to specifications in my office. Also, for re grading Harrison street from the Southwestern Plankroad, west to the City Limits.
jy27 6t-d885 R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—
Low Rents! Low Prices!
PEARSON & DANA,
184 Lake Street,
Having Re-Leased the OLD STAND at about one-third of the former Rent, are now offering
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine. my9-6m-d216

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF
Boots and Shoes.
We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers, to our stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand adapted to
Spring and Summer Trade.
We have the best article of Brogans made in New England of Cowhide, Kip, Calf and Enameled Leather. Men's half double sole, and Thick Kip Boots of assorted qualities and prices, Custom Made Double Sole, and half Double Sole thick Boots.
Heavy Calf Boots, fine French Calf Boots, Gent's Calf, Calf and Patent Leather Shoes and Gaiters, both pegged and sewed.
Ladies fine Heeled Gaiters, French Kid Slippers and Buskins, with and without heeles. Fine styles of dress shoes for Misses and Children; and a complete assortment of Women's, Misses and Children's best qualities of pegged and sewed Calf, Goat and Enamel Lace Boots and Buskins, all of which we offer at low prices to cash buyers, or to prompt paying men who buy on credit.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
P. S.—We are Agents of CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes.
my5-6m-d161

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wholesale and Retail.
McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells,
Manufacturers of Men's, Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c.; also, Ladies Britton Boots, Bootees and Shoes of all kinds and qualities.
We would invite the special attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found the best selection in the city for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than any other house, for the simple reason we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are all new and fresh.
McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail,
ap6 c679 d&wly 190 Lake street, cor. Wells

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,
A Complete and Full Assortment of
METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in those States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law. ap6 ly

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out at the toe the best constructed shoe in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.
THE "METALLIC TIP"
meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe, affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the efforts of the most inveterate stamper ineffectual to kick or wear it out.
We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility. Having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests, it has by its own intrinsic merits, actually surmounted every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is destined to entirely supercede, for Children and Youth, the old style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic Tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two-thirds in the expense of shoes.
MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive proper attention.
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.,
46 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn. ap26-d1y

Public Houses.

PEQUOT HOUSE, New London, Conn.
The subscriber would announce to the public that this popular Summer Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on the 20th day of June.
The house is situated at the mouth of New London Harbor, two miles from the city of New London, in one of the most delightful and healthy locations on the coast. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and elegantly furnished, and the house has all the conveniences of a first-class hotel, sufficient to accommodate with comfort two hundred and fifty guests.
In the extensive grounds attached to the house, is a beautiful garden containing about four acres; also conveniences for exercise in bowling and billiards.
Excellent bathing accommodations are near the house, and parties may always find sail-boats with experienced boatmen in attendance.
Guests may rely upon finding at all times a well furnished table, and prompt attendance in every department.
Persons wishing to secure room, or desiring further information will please address the subscriber at New London.
jy15 sw-d790 J. G. PACKARD.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—
UNION HALL.
Having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, is now open for the reception of visitors. The grounds have been enlarged and improved, and each room and cottage house with lodgings for coachmen added, for the accommodation of those who may bring their own equipages with them. Every exertion will be made by the Proprietors to sustain its well established reputation.
The house will remain open until the 1st of October.
jy6-1mx PUTNAM & PAYN.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, Main entrance 101 Dearborn street. Entrance to Ladies' Parlor, 71 Washington street. J. A. KENNICOTT,
my30 1m d435 Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue in the Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.
As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET,
wa16-ly c871 Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Bates' Agency Office for Female Help.
No. 171 Washington street, one door east of Wells st.
Mrs. B. desires to acquaint her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the above location, where she will continue to supply the ladies with Female Help as heretofore. Country help can be supplied at brief notice. P. O. Box 2... ap14-ly-d84

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas William W. Wheeler and Catharine, his wife, of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, did, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to the undersigned a mortgage on the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a promissory note of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars, six months after the date thereof, to the undersigned, expressly providing in said mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of said note, or any part thereof, then on the application of the legal holder of the same, the undersigned or either of them, might sell the premises hereinafter described with all the right and equity of redemption of the said W. W. Wheeler and wife, after giving notice of such sale, by advertising ... in a newspaper published in the city of Chicago, or adjourn said sale from time to time at discretion, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book Thirty-Five of Mortgages, page 179. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said note above described, and the undersigned being the legal holders thereof, public notice is hereby given that we, or one of us, shall, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction the West half of lot seventy one (71) in Manning and Atkins subdivision of lot seven [7] in blocks five [5] and six in the Canal Trustee's subdivision of section twenty-eight [28], town thirty-nine [39], North of range fourteen [14], East of the third principal meridian, to the highest bidder for cash, with all right and equity of redemption of the said William W. Wheeler and wife, their heirs and assigns therein. OLIVER S. W. LULL,
LEOPOLD MAYER.
Dated Chicago, July 28th, 1859. jy29-6t-101

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. Edward K. Rogers vs David M. Rubyon, Mary E. Rubyon, John B. Tilford, John L. Barclay, Lemuel Bolles, Herman K. Smith and James M. Bryant.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on the seventh day of October, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, to wit:—Lots numbered two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), twenty eight (28), twenty nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), forty nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one (51), sixty (60), sixty-one (61), sixty two (62), sixty three (63), and sixty-four (64), in E. K. Roger's subdivision of lots one (1) and two (2), in Block five (5), in Duncan's Addition to the Original Town of Chicago, and of Block one (1), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half, and the west one half of the north-east quarter of Section seventeen (17), Township thirty nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, all situated in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, State of Illinois. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, July 27th, 1859. jy28 law-d889

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the performance of the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, executed to the undersigned by Benjamin Smith, bearing date the thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1859, and filed for record April 13th 1859 in the District of Chicago, Port of Chicago, and recorded in Book B of Mortgages, pages 299 and 300, in said District and Port.
Notice is therefore, hereby given that under and in pursuance of the power in said mortgage contained, we shall, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of August next, at one o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of Savage, Keith & Co., No. 40 Lake street, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, (being the property in and by the said mortgage described and conveyed), to wit:—One half of the Schooner or Vessel called the "Falcon," of the burden of one hundred and eighty and 29-95 tons, or thereabouts, and one half of her mast, bowsprit, sails, boat, anchors, cables, tackle, apparel and furniture thereunto appertaining and belonging.
JAMES G. SAVAGE,
DO GEO. W. KEITH,
MARCUS D. GILMAN, } Mortgagees.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Att'ys.
Chicago, July, 1859. jy28-td-d888

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Hiram A. Tucker vs. Robert Barclay, Daniel Davidson, Martin O. Walker, Walter's Ridge, David C. Beard, and the unknown heirs of ... Holbrook, deceased.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the third day of ...ember, A. D. ..., I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1859, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all of Lots numbered seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in Block one (1) of Dyer & Davison's Subdivision of the south-half of the east-half of the northwest quarter of Section thirty-four (34), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, as per Map recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook Co. April 23d, 1856, in Book 89 of Deeds and Maps, Page 61, containing eight (8) acres more or less, as the same are also known and described as that part of the east-half of said last named quarter section, commencing on the south line ... forty (40) rods west from the southeast corner of said quarter section, and running thence north thirty-two (32) rods, thence west forty (40) rods, thence south thirty-two (32) rods, and thence east to the place of beginning, containing eight (8) acres, more or less, or will sell such portion thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said decree with interest and costs. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, July 26, 1859. jy27-td-d878

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Samuel Russell vs. Jesse H. Leavenworth, Elvira C. Leavenworth, Elisha S. Wadsworth, John C. Meyer, William John Rie, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Charles H. Hunt, Ezra Taylor and James W. Scoville.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, the following described real estate to wit:—Lots one (1) and two (2), of Block four (4), in Canal Addition to Chicago, as designated on a plat of said Addition recorded in Cook County, Recorder's office March 25, A. D. 1857, in Book 15 of Maps, Page 44, said premises being situate in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, July 26th, 1859. jy27-3w-d883

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Promissory Note for the sum of Three Hundred and Forty-Four and 58-100 Dollars, dated the nineteenth day of February, A. D. 1857, secured by a certain mortgage, ... upon the first day of June, A. D. 1859, at the ... of the property hereinafter described, with a power of sale thereof contained, made by said ... on the ... and which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office for Cook County, in Book 39 of Mortgages, Page 358.
Now, therefore, under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in said Cook County, on Friday the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described lots and parcels of land lying and being in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and known as lots number six (6) and seven (7), in Guiley's Subdivision of the north part of Block three (3), in southwest fractional quarter of Section number thirty-two (32), in Township number thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, as also on record by S. D. Dexter, John Peck, Jonathan Burr and ... Harris, to the Town of Chicago, ... together with all and singular the ... hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Pomroy therein.
jy28-td-d886 JAS. N. GURGAY, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. William H. Stickney vs. Isaac Anderson, George Trussell, Martin Zimmerman and John F. Frallick.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.
In pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the sixteenth day of July A. D. 1859, I, Ira Scott, a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the ... of August A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, Cook County aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described real estate situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to wit:—The west five acres of ten acres next north and adjoining the south ten acres of the west half of the south west quarter of section thirty-four (34), Town thirty nine (39), North Range fourteen (14) east.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, July 23d, 1859. jy24-3w-d857

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, default has been made by John Stewart in the payment of Five Hundred and Six and 25-100 Dollars, to Elisha K. Hundley, due May 30 1857 set forth in a certain article of agreement bearing date May 30, 1854, between Elisha K. Hundley, John ... Wm. Dinsmore, Lewis Bond, James E. Bishop, Guy ... Chandler, James H. Rees, Charles C. Whitney, John Stewart and Samuel B. Chase, wherein I, James H. Rees, was made Trustee, to hold for the aforesaid parties, according to their several interests therein, as set forth, the following described lands, to wit:—All that part of the southeast quarter of Section fifty-five (35), in Township thirty-nine (39), North of Range fourteen (14), ... of the Third Principal Meridian, ... and the north-east quarter of Section eleven (11), in Township thirty eight (38), and Range aforesaid; the west half of Section nine (9), in said Township thirty eight (38), the northwest quarter and east half of the southeast quarter of Section five (5), and the east half the northeast quarter of Section seven (7), in Township thirty-seven (37), and in said Range thirteen (13); also, a certain lease for the term of twenty years of a portion of the southeast quarter of Section thirty five (35) above named, lying immediately upon the southerly side or back of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said agreement and declaration of trust contained, I shall sell on Saturday the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, No. 48 Lasalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the interest of the aforesaid John Stewart in the above described lands, being one undivided sixteenth part thereof, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Stewart, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns therein.
jy22-3w-d845 JAMES H. REES, Trustee.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1856, Charles A. Spring executed his mortgage to the undersigned, a Special Commissioner, to secure the payment of his three promissory notes of date with said mortgage for fifty-one dollars and twenty five cents each, payable in one, two, and three years from their date respectively, to the undersigned, and thereby mortgaged lot two [2], in block seven [7], in the county addition to the town of Morris, Grundy county. And, whereas, Hiram Robbins on the sixth day of June, 1856 executed his mortgage to the undersigned, as such Commissioner, to secure the payment of his three promissory notes of date with said mortgage for eighty dollars each, payable in one, two and three years from date respectively to the undersigned, and thereby mortgaged the east half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-eight [28], in township thirty-seven [37], north of range eleven [11] east of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, Illinois. And whereas, said Spring hath made default in the payment of the first of said three maturing, and the said Robbins hath made default in the payment of the last of said notes maturing. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers in said respective mortgages contained, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, and Special Commissioner, for the purpose in said mortgages named, will, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook aforesaid, all of the above described parcels of real estate with the equity of redemption of said mortgagors therein, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due on said promissory notes with costs of sale.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery and Special Commissioner.
Chicago, July 18, 1859. jy19 d811 4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery, Benjamin F. Carver vs. Charles B. Wells, G. H. Beckwith, and others.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State aforesaid, will, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in the County and State aforesaid, on the first day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described parcel of real estate, in the County of Cook aforesaid, to wit:—The west half of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section fourteen (14), Township forty (40), north Range thirteen (13), east of the third Principal Meridian, containing forty acres. L. C. PAINE FREER,
jy12 ... Master in Chancery of Cook County.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County—SS. Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1859.
John Eddy and David Wilber vs. Nathaniel Sawyer, Nathaniel Parge and Isaac Esmay.—Attachment.
Public Notice is hereby given to the said Isaac Esmay, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 29th day of June, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said John Eddy and David Wilber, and against the estate of the said Isaac Esmay, for the sum of ... dollars and ... cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Isaac Esmay, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1859, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. jy16 ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—William Libbey, Arnold Graef, Charles F. Dietz, and Stewart G. Marsh, vs. Oren Sherman, Alexander Frear, and John Winters—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Alexander Frear, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Frear that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twelfth day of May, 1859, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of June, 1859, as is by law required.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Compl'ts' Sol'rs.
jy16 ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—Cook County Court of Common Pleas—In Chancery. Aaron Smith vs. Charles F. Swartwout and Hannah Swartwout—Bill to foreclose.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above entitled cause in said Court, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery for Cook county, State of Illinois, will, on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1859, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook aforesaid, the following described parcel of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make the amount due upon said decree, with interest and costs, to wit:—Commencing seven chains and twenty-one 5-10 links south of the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section number nine (9) in township thirty-eight (38), north range number fourteen (14), east of third principal meridian ... running thence east twenty and ... links to the west half of the northeast quarter of said section, ... thence south ... and 5-10 links, thence west ... chains and 5-10 links to a point on the west line of said ... quarter section, thence north on said ... to the place of beginning, containing seven and 85 100 acres of land.
L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery, Cook county.
Chicago, July 29, 1859. jy30 d901 td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook Co., ss. City Bank of New York vs. Stewart C. Marsh, Senior.—Attachment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Stewart C. Marsh, Sr., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, at the suit of the said City Bank of New York, and against the estate of the said Stewart C. Marsh, Sr., for the sum of Twenty-one Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty-one & Fifty one One-hundredth dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore; unless you, the said Stewart C. Marsh, Sr. shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, give bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action within the time limited for your appearance in such case, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said City Bank of New York, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.
jy30-d927 4w

WHEREAS, heretofore, to wit, upon the first day of July, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-Six, Edwin H. Beardsley, Henry F. Chapman, Sheldon Wilbur and Alvin Wilbur, of the County of Kankakee, and State of Illinois, executed to me, the undersigned, Ebenezer Higgins, of Chicago Cook County, Illinois, a mortgage upon the following lots and parcels of land situated in the County of Kankakee, and State of Illinois, described as follows:—All those two sections of land set apart for Mesankequa and her children at the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, and located at Nanankee Village, on the Kankakee River, described as follows, to wit:—Commencing three hundred and fifty-six feet ... from the southwest corner of the said Mesankequa Reservation, thence east on the line of the said Reservation six thousand seven hundred and three feet (670 ft.) to the southeast corner of said Reservation; thence north on the easterly line of said Reservation three thousand four hundred and fifty feet (3450 ft.) ... magnetic variation of ... two thousand five hundred feet (2500 ft.) to the right bank of the Kankakee River, thence down the right bank of the said river to a stake, fifty-three feet ... from the abutment of the mill dam at the Village of Aroma, thence south ... west ... sixty-three feet ... thence south ... west three hundred and thirty six feet ... thence south ... west one hundred and ... to the place of beginning, containing ... hundred and eighteen acres ... more or less.
Also, the following described land on the north side of the Kankakee River in the said Mesankequa Reservation, commencing ... rods ... west from the north east corner of said Reservation, thence south one hundred and sixty rods (160 rods) thence west eighty-two rods ... thence north ... rods ... thence north ... rods to the place of beginning, containing ... acres, be the same more or less, which said mortgage was executed to secure the payment of the sum of ... dollars to the undersigned by the said Edwin H. Beardsley, Henry F. Chapman, Sheldon Wilbur and Alvin Wilbur, said sum being part of the purchase money for said tracts of land, and for which the joint notes of the said mortgagors were given to the undersigned, bearing date July 1, 1856, and payable, one ... dollars ..., one due thirty-six months after date for $500, one due three ... dollars, and one due four years after date for $5,00 ... dollars, all dated at Chicago, Illinois and payable at the Marine Bank. And, whereas, the said note for $500, due thirty ... after date, have heretofore become due and now remain unpaid, and whereas, it was expressly provided and agreed in the said mortgage that if default should be made in the payment of any or either of said notes either of principal or interest on the day or days whereon the same should become due and payable, that then and from thenceforth the whole of the principal and interest secured by the said promissory notes in the said mortgage mentioned and then unpaid should immediately become due and payable, by virtue of which there has now become due and payable the notes aforesaid, the one due thirty months after date for $1,000, the one due three years after date for $1,000, and the one for $4,000, and the one for $3,50 above referred to.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of and in conformity with the power of sale in said mortgage given, I, Ebenezer Higgins, will, on the eighteenth day of August, in the year 1859, in order to make the money to pay the notes aforesaid, which are now payable, offer for sale at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, the said tracts of land, to the highest bidder for cash.
jy14-4w-d784 EBENEZER HIGGINS, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas Albert Shepard and Jane Maria, his wife, of the County of Winnebago, State of Illinois, did execute to the undersigned, George K. Clark, of Chicago, a certain deed of trust, bearing date the 23d day of September A. D. 1856, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note bearing date the same day and payable to ... for the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty ... dollars, which said deed of trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of Winnebago County, Illinois, in Book of Mortgages 27, page 167; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and application has been made to me by the legal holders of said note to sell the premises in said deed of trust described, for the purposes therein expressed.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall, on Saturday the 10th day of September, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago aforesaid, in execution of the trust reposed in me by said deed, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said deed of trust mentioned and described, and all right and equity of redemption of said Albert Shepard and Jane Maria, his wife, therein, to wit:—Lots one (1) and two (2), in block fifteen (15), according to the recorded plat of the town of Durand, County of Winnebago, State of Illinois. GEORGE K. CLARK, Trustee.
Chicago, July 8, 1859 jy8 ...

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourth day of December, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa F. Powers and Rebecca Powers, of Belvidere, Illinois, mortgagors to Albert R. Fay and Samuel D. Fay, co-partners under the name, style and firm of Fay and Company of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees,—the said mortgagors, to secure the payment to the said mortgagees of the sum of $663.01, according to a certain note of even date with the said mortgage for said sum, payable three months after date thereof with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns for ever, all those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the county of Boone, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit:—The north-east quarter (n. e. ¼) of the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) and the south east quarter (s. e. ¼) of the north-east quarter (n. e. ¼) of Section No. thirty-three (33), in Township Number forty-three (43) north of Range No. four (4) east of the third principal meridian.
And the said mortgage contains a power of sale to the said mortgagees ... in default in the payment of the said note, which said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of said County of Boone, on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1857, and was recorded in said office, in book K of mortgages at page 386.
And there being now due and unpaid on said note the sum of money and interest, secured to be paid by said mortgage, to wit: the sum of $663.01 and the interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the fourth day of December, 1857.
Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the undersigned mortgagees will, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the north door, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the said piece or parcel of land herein above described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.
ALBERT R. FAY,
Dated August 1, 1859. SAMUEL D. FAY,
Co-partners under the name, style and firm of Fay & Co., mortgagees.
au1-3d-302 FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Whereas, on the 17th of March, 1859, by deed of that date recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 127 of Deeds, on page 175, Frank Hettinger and Catharine, his wife, conveyed to William T. Burgess, the undersigned, in trust the undivided one-half of the south thirty feet of Lots fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in Block (15), in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, commencing at the intersection of the west line of La Salle street with the north line of Illinois street, ... forty feet, thence north ... thence west ... thence ... to the place of beginning, ... to secure the payment of ... in the year 1857, ... made by George ... dated July 1st, 1857, payable in ... and whereas ... payable ... and the ... to James Kelly & Co., evidenced by three notes made by Frank Hettinger, dated the said March 17th, 1859, bearing interest at ten per cent per annum, payable to James Kelly & Co., or order; the first for $177.30 four months after the date thereof, the second for $177.30 five months after the date thereof, and the third for $1,40 payable six months after the date thereof, with power to sell the said land and premises ... and whereas the said notes or either of them were not paid, ... And, whereas, the said notes secured by said trust deed and due two and four months respectively after the date thereof have not been paid.
Now, therefore, I, the said trustee, in pursuance of the powers contained in said trust deed, will, on the 15th day of August next, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, at the hour of noon of that day, sell to the highest bidder for cash the said premises, and the said trust deed to secure the payment of the sums in said trust deed to me. W. T. BURGESS, Trustee.
J. C. SMITH, Atty.
Dated, July 23d, 1859. jy23-td

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fourth day of December, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa F. Powers and Rebecca Powers, of Belvidere, Illinois, Mortgagors, to Rice Fay, of Chicago, Illinois, Mortgagee, the said mortgagors, to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred and ten dollars and thirty-five cents, according to the tenor and effect of a Promissory Note mentioned in said mortgage of even date with and payable three months after date thereof with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Rice Fay, his heirs and assigns forever, all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Boone, and State of Illinois, described as follows, to wit:—Lot numbered eight (8), in Block number fourteen (14), in Wm. H. Gilman's Addition to the town of Belvidere, as platted and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said County. And the said mortgage contains a power of sale to the said mortgagee ... in default in the payment of said note, and said mortgage was filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of Boone in Book K of Mortgages at Page 387, and was filed for such record on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1857. Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money ... and there being now due and unpaid on said note the sum of $461.21, with the interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 4th day of December, A. D. 1857, as secured to be paid by said mortgage, and the sum of $461.21, now due and unpaid upon the said note and mortgage.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that by virtue of the said mortgage and the power of sale therein contained, the undersigned mortgagee will, on the third day of September, A. D. 1859, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House door in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the said piece of land herein above described, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said mortgagors therein.
RICE FAY, Mortgagee.
Dated August 1, 1859.
Fuller & Wood, Attorneys. au1 ...

WHEREAS JOHN TELYEA executed unto Elisha Bayley a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1857 to secure the payment of two hundred and eighty dollars ($280), payable according to the conditions of the ... of ... said John Telyea, payable to the order of Elisha Bayley, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, ... and ... interest at the rate of ... per cent. ... which mortgage was ... on the ... of Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, and duly recorded in book 31 of mortgages, page 187, in which said mortgage it is ... provided that ... in default ... of the said notes or any part thereof ... the said party of the first part ... all ... the said mortgage, and all right and equity of redemption, ... and the ... notes having become due ... Now therefore notice is hereby given that Elisha Bayley, the mortgagee, by virtue of the power ... will, on the ... day of August, A. D. 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and ..., on said day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, to wit:— ... numbered ten (10), in Township ... north of Range ... east of the ... Principal Meridian, ... the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ ... said Northeast ¼ ... to a road called Egan's Road, in the town of Lake, ... county, ... together with all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Telyea therein.
ELISHA BAYLEY, Mortgagee.
... Attorney.
Chicago ... 1859 jy7 ...

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. ... vs. Charles F. Phillips et al.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county, ...

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!
Having located myself in this city for the purpose of doing a Wholesale and Retail Butter trade I am prepared to furnish Families by the pound or package with CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH and SWEET, direct from the best Dairies of Michigan and Ohio. ...
jy16-ly-d809 ... S. W. SWEET.
Chicago, July 15th, 1859.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

SATURDAY EVENING, July 30, 1859.

The Exchange market has been working closer during the week, and closes with a rise of ¼ per cent. It went up 1 to-day, as we anticipated, and is scarce at ¼ premium. Some of the more needy bankers, we learn, urged a rise to three per cent; but the public were spared this infliction for a day at least.

Gold 2¼ per cent. Discounts easy at 10 per cent for strictly business purposes. Rates outside of bank nominal at 2 per cent per month.

COUNTERFEIT.—We saw a counterfeit five-dollar bill to-day on the Bank of the Capital, Madison, Wis. It is poorly executed, and experts will be able easily to detect it. Others would consult their safety by refusing all five-dollar bills on this bank.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 30, 1859.

The receipts and shipments yesterday were:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE YESTERDAY.

	Flour, bbls.	Wht. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Hogs. No.	Cat. No.
By Lake	1,000	4455					
By I. C. & C. R. R.	10	1726		27	15		
By M. C. R. R.	1,000	3000			315		
By G. & C. U. R. R.	1358	262	1350				28
By R. I. R. R.	2000	2000	750				60
By C. & M. R. R.	57	55	100				10
By C. A. & St. L.	500	500					20
Total	4,917	9031	1454	47	315		118

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 29.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
To Buffalo					
To Oswego		13700			125
To Collingwood	100	3000			100
To Collingwood	317	210	2000		125
To Port Colborne					
To other Ports		320			
Total	417	17230	2000		350

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Lumber, m	47,001	Flour, bbls
Pickets, No	11,000	Wheat, bu
Shingles, m	264	Corn, bu
RR Ties, No	221	Potatoes, bu
		High wines, brls

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Corn, bu	4,400	

The Breadstuffs markets were unusually quiet to-day. There was an active demand for new Winter Wheat for milling, and prices are firm. Spring grades, however, were rather heavy, and the market is on an average about 1c lower. Only about 10,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at $1.03@1.05 for Red Winter on track; 92@97c for No 2 Red on track; 61@63c for Standard Spring in store; and 55c for No 2—the market closing rather weak for Spring and firm for Winter. Flour remains firm—especially for choice brands. About 500 bbls changed hands, at $4.00 for Spring Extra, and $5.00 for Red Winter Extra. The Corn market was also less active—opening quiet but firm at the prices paid last night, but closing at a decline of 2@3c, on account of discouraging news from New York and Buffalo. About 5,000 bushels were sold, at 64@65¼c for No 1 in store, and 61c for No 2—the market closing weak and nominal at 62c for No 1. Oats inactive but firmly held, with sales of No 1 at 25c in store, and 27c in bags on track. Rye scarce and advanced 3c. A lot of new No 1 Barley was taken to-day at 48c on track—the first new Barley sold this season. Highwines are nominal at 23@24c. Provisions quiet. Hides rather dull. Very little doing in Wool. Apples dull and lower—the market being glutted with Michigan and Indiana. New Potatoes still scarce, and we have to note a further advance of 5c—sales being made to-day at $1.12½@1.25. Freights still scarce.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Receipts, 5,361 bu wheat; 694 bu corn; and 76 bu barley. The *Gazette* of this morning reports flour firm. Wheat declined 2@5c—white selling at $1.10@1.17 and Red at $1.05@1.08. Corn firm at 50@53c. Oats, 42@45c for new. Whiskey steady at 24c.

THE DROUGHT AND THE CINCINNATI MARKET.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of this morning, contains the following:

The market for breadstuffs is very much unsettled, owing to the general condition of the corn crop, which continues to suffer from drought. It is generally conceded that another week or two of dry weather will cut the corn crop short one-half, and perhaps more. It is also questionable now whether in any event there can be an average yield. Buyers, however, are afraid to operate, in anticipation of a failure, while at the same time the bears are not offering for a decline.

Provision dealers are also influenced by the gloomy reports regarding the corn crop, and holders of pork are not anxious to force sales, or even to invite offers, at present, but as in the case of flour, speculators are not yet willing to stake much upon the result of the corn harvest. But something like a breathless suspense is beginning to be manifested, and with another week or two of dry weather, a fair degree of speculative excitement may be expected in hog products, especially as the stocks are not all answer to hold over. On 'Change to-day the remark was common, that "should corn fail, Mess Pork at $15 would be a fine speculation."

BOSTON, July 29.—Receipts 26 bbls flour; 5,407 bu corn; 2,521 bu oats. Flour dull and nominal. Cor quiet at 55@90c for mixed western. Oats 50c. Rye 90@93c.

WHEAT IN ALBANY.—July 27—The *Statesman* says:—

The increased offerings of Wheat and the decline in prices have brought millers into the market; the sales to-day include 5,500 bu Standard Spring (ill.) at 70; 4,500 do. White Illinois (sell) at 75@76; 3,500 do. Red Winter Indiana at 115c; and 400 bu White Kentucky at 139c delivered.

THE BARLEY CROP IN NEW YORK.—The Albany *Statesman* says: "Winter Barley is admitted to be excellent; we hear of one lot of four acres in Wayne County, yielding 300 bu. The Spring Barley, about which some anxiety was felt, some two weeks ago, will now it is very generally considered, turn out largely."

THE LATE RAINS AND THE CROPS.—The recent rains at and near St. Louis have encouraged the people of that region considerably. The St. Louis *Evening News* of yesterday says:

From all quarters we hear cheerful reports of the benefits of the late rains to crops and vegetation. Around our city, the evidence of these benefits are observable in the greater thriftiness and verdure of the trees, and in the rapid growth of the Corn; while in the market the abundance of succulent Vegetables proves how beneficial were the effects of the rain on the gardens that supply our tables. The rains appear to have extended throughout this State, the lower portion of Illinois and Kentucky, and the farmers in those districts are rejoicing that their corn having got the necessary supply of rain to enable it to "fill out" well, is placed beyond the danger of serious injury by future drouth. The wheat crop has been more than bountiful; it has been overwhelmingly abundant. Oats, barley, rye and grass, too, have yielded satisfactorily; and, if the corn crop should turn out as well as it now promises, there will be nothing lacking to fill up the measure of blessings which a generous Providence has accorded us.

WHEAT AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday contains the following:

Receipts of Produce at St. Louis continue extremely small—of Wheat, not enough to keep half or quarter of the mills running, thus preventing them making contracts of flour, for fear they could not get the wheat to fill them. There is little disposition among grain buyers to procure money for the purchase of wheat, so long as farmers are unwilling to accept such reduced rates as it must rule at this season.

DETROIT, July 29.—Receipts 208 bris flour; 82 bu wheat; 548 bu corn. The *Tribune* of yesterday evening says:

There was a full attendance on 'Change this morning, and rather more spirit manifested by buyers so far as wheat is concerned, as offers were made of $1 for 10,000 bu white wheat delivered within one week; 95c for 10,000 bu white delivered within 15 days; and 91c for a similar quality of red, delivered within 15 days. It would be unjust to assert that there is no longer a market for wheat in Detroit, but it is evident from the terms of the offer, that a downward movement is anticipated. Nothing was done with regard to flour; the sellers of Extra Flour will be willing to close at yesterday's offers—$4,371 for new extra red. For 500 bu corn 72 was asked and 67 offered.

CLEVELAND—July 28.—Sales of Wheat:—1,000 bu old red as $1.08; one car new Red at $1.05; one car do at $1.07; one car do at $1.08; 1,000 bu White at $1.14@1.15. Receipts very light, and demand good. Corn 79@80. Rye—100 bu sold at 80c. New Potatoes, $1.10@1.12.

NEW ILLINOIS WHEAT AT OSWEGO.—The Oswego Times of the 28th says:—"The propeller Wisconsin brought in this morning some 1600 bu new amber Illinois wheat for Ames & Sloan, which is the first received here this season. It is a beautiful lot, and sold readily at a good price." We learn from the same paper that it brought $1.20.

OSWEGO, July 28.—As we have received no Oswego market by telegraph for several days, we cut the following sales of the 28th from the Oswego *Times*: Wheat—fair milling inquiry. Sales of 5000 bu Wisconsin mixed at $1.00 and 1800 new amber Illinois at $1.20, which is an extreme price, it being the first in the market. Corn in fair demand, with sales of 5,000 bu Illinois at 72c, and 700 bu do at 73c.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Wheat, 80@95c. Corn, $1. Oats, 55c. Whisky, 24½c.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Receipts, 9458 bu wheat; 695 bbls flour. The *Blade* reports wheat advanced 2c, but give no quotations. Corn in demand for shipment to Cincinnati at 70c.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Receipts, no flour; no wheat; 9,165 bu oats; 485 bu corn; 113 bu barley. Shipments, 400 bbls flour; 10,000 bu wheat; 1,000 bu corn. The *Sentinel* says that Wheat advanced 2@3c, but "no transactions occurred upon which to base figures."

ST. LOUIS—July 29—Flour unchanged, with small sales. Wheat—Sales of good Fall at $1@1.15, and choice red and white at $1.18@1.20. Corn unchanged; mixed and yellow 80@86c, and fair to choice white 92½@1. Whisky is in fair demand, and firm. Lard dull at 10c, for prime barrel. Other articles of Provisions are unchanged. The receipts during the last 24 hours include 4,000 sacks wheat, 1,000 do corn, and 1,000 pieces bulk meat. Eastern exchange is 1¼ premium.

IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.—The following table shows the receipts at Montreal of a few leading articles since the opening of navigation to July 21st, 1859, 24th, '58, and 25th, '56:

	1859.	1858.	1857.
Flour, brls	254,256	227,143	209,574
Wheat, bu	1,203,049	1,104,262	2,314,000
Corn	71,212	29,868	12,340
Oats	2,400	102,109	8,000
Barley	8,494	11,272	740
Peas	1,000	46,629	9,114
Pork, brls	10,143	10,795	9,574

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN WOOL AT NEW YORK.—The *Courier and Enquirer* furnishes us with the following:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN WOOL.

	For past Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Do. '58
Bales	1,262	21,444	20,933
Value	$78,592	1,575,017	$1,184,74

ALBANY—July 27.—The Albany Evening *Journal* reports the grain market as follows:

As the new crop begins to come forward there is more activity apparent in the wheat trade. We notice sales of 400 bu new red Indiana at $1.12, to go to Fonda, and 5,500 bu standard Chicago spring, for milling here, at 70c, which indicates a heavy decline within the last forty days. For corn the market is dull, and the tendency of prices continues downward; sales 3,000 bu prime western mixed, at the Boston railroad depot, at 80c.

PREMIUMS FOR WHEAT.—The millers of St. Louis offer the following premiums at the Fourth Agricultural Fair to be held at St. Louis the last week in September next:

For the largest and best crop White Fall Wheat	$125
1st Premium	75
For the largest and best crop Red Fall Wheat	
1st Premium	125
2d do	75
For the largest and best crop Blue Stem Wheat	
1st Premium	100
For the largest and best crop Golden Chaff Wheat	
1st Premium	100
For the largest and best crop Spring Wheat	
1st Premium	125
2d do	75
For the largest and best crop of Club Wheat	
1st Premium	125
2d do	75

Entries to be made between 1st September, 1859, and 1st September, 1860.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.—The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Thursday, contains the following

Native Fleece is in fair request at full prices; sales of 175,000 lbs at 37½@41c for quarter blood; 47@51c for half and three-quarter; and 55@58c for full blood and choice Saxony. Pulled is in moderate request at steady rates. Sales of 35,000 lbs at 30@32c, as to quality. Foreign a in good supply, and is less active, but prices are without essential change. We quote:

Am. Saxony Fleece ♀ ♑	56@60
Am. full blood ♓ fine	50 @55
Am. ¾ and ¾ Merino	46 @47
Am. native and ¼ Merino	42 @45
Extra, Pulled	42 @50
Superfine, Pulled	37 @42
No. 1, Pulled	30 @32

The British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, July 11.]

The forcing weather of the past week, with fine occasional breezes, has done much to repair the damage of the late storms, while the day harvest has been rapidly advancing to completion. The later pieces, from the abundant rains, have not yet looked finer than was expected. The potato crop, however, has shown many unmistakeable signs of disease, even the earliest sorts having been affected this week, so that some abatement on the general prospect of abundance must be made. It is the more to be lamented that the allotments, from high cultivation and manuring, have hither to fared the worst. In Scotland, growers have made up their minds to deficient crops, from the long continuance of cold and dry weather.

The weather in Europe has generally been favorable, the southern parts being in full harvest. As an armistice has been concluded between Austria and France, we may should the fine weather continue, remain dull. Still, the present rates are low enough for a large advance, should there be a recurrence of storms at harvest time. The imports of wheat from France this season, notwithstanding the losses they entail, have quite exceeded calculation, as for the first five months of the year they have been about 100,000 qrs per month, but the next yield in that country is not expected to be so liberal or of so fine a quality. Our own markets, though not overborne by English supplies, were either lower or lower in sympathy, the average decline being 2s per qr. The arrivals of the coast since the 30th ult. have been 20, of which 8 were wheat laden, and the business transacted as follows—2 cargoes of Taganrog Ghirka Wheat at 42s6d to 44s, about 13 of Maize at 30s, and at 29s6d; also a parcel of Reni Barley at 25s. 1044 per qr.

The sales of Wheat noted last week were 58,350 qrs at 46s 4d against 65,150 qrs in 1858. The London market was supplied with 7,724 qrs. The arrivals in the principal ports of Great Britain, in Wheat and Flour, for the week ending 29th June, were 67,000 qrs. Our stocks.

The annexed table of London imports for the last quarter shows a large increase in Wheat and Flour, in consequence of the unprecedented arrivals from France, and that on March 1st, our export of Barley for the use of the French army, as well as some Oats. The imports in spring corn also show an increase:

Increase and decrease on imports and exports for the second quarter, 1859, compared with the corresponding quarter 1858:

IMPORTS.

	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Wheat	115,753 qrs.	
Barley		35,483 qrs
Malt		9,20 qrs
Oats		51,333 qrs.
Flour	65,651 sks.	1,000 brls
Rye		3,72 qrs

EXPORTS.

Wheat	1,200 qrs	
Malt		
Barley	5,500 qrs.	
Flour		1,004 sks.
Oats		6 qrs.
Barley	67,183 qrs.	

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 30.

FREIGHTS.—No engagements.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 717 bbls; shipments, 685 bbls. Market firm for choice brands. Sales were—300 bbls of Ledon' Spring Extra at $4.00; 370 bbls good do at $4.80; 50 bbls Red Winter Extra at $5.00.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 9,031 bu; shipments, 210 bu. Worse—In good demand, and prices firm. Sales were:—900 bu No 1 Red at $1 05 on track; 300 bu do at $1.05 on track; 300 bu Red (between No 1 and No 2) at $1.00 on track; 300 bu No 2 Red at 97c on track; 300 bu do at 95c on track; 300 bu do at 92c on track. SPRING—Quiet. Sales were:—2,000 bu Standard at 69c in store; 2,000 bu do at 64½c; 2,400 bu do at 64c; 700 bu No 2 at 61c.

CORN—Receipts, 6,011 bu; shipments, 97,000 bu. Market 2@3c lower. Sales were:—4,000 bu No 1 at 65½ in store; 18,000 bu do at 65c; 2,000 bu do at 64½c; 8,4 0 bu do at 64c; 1,000 bu do at 64c, seller's option next week; 4,000 bu do at 63c, seller's option next 30 days; 300 bu No 2 at 61c.

OATS—Receipts, 1,414 bu. Market heavy. Sales were:—400 bu No 1 at 25c in store; 400 do at 27c on track in bags.

RYE—Receipts, 0. Market firm and advanced 3c. Sales were—150 bu at 52c per 56 lbs in store.

BARLEY—Receipts 37 bu. Sales were:—94 bags new No 1 Barley at on track.

HIGHWINES—No receipts. Market now final at 23@24c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Mess Pork, 186.16.50 Ba con Hams, 10@11c; Shoulders, 7@7½c.

LARD—Nominal at 10½@11c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 5,400 lbs. In good demand at 1.3c. 500 lbs common country sold at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 180 lbs. Quiet and unchanged. Green Salted, 9c; Kip, 6½c; Calf, 10c; Dry Salted, 14@15c; Dry Flint, 16@17c.

WOOL—Receipts, 10,160 lbs. Quiet and unchanged. Fleece, 30@40c for common to full blood. 40@ lbs. good common at 35@.

APPLES—75 bbls Michigan sold at 2.25; 50 bbls do at 3.00.

POTATOES—Receipts, 688 bu. Market firm and advanced. Sales were:—100 bu at 1.12½; 500 bu do at 1.25.

EGGS—In good demand at 10½@11c.

BUTTER—32 kegs pair at 10½c; Table Roll, 11@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good demand at $2.00 per doz. Turkeys, 60@c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 116 head Cattle; 338 Hogs. Cattle more active, but prices steady. Stock arriving is of a very inferior condition, and there is leftover on the market last 13 this morning, and 100 poor sheep. Sales at Sherman's yards were:

16	Cattle averaging 1060 lbs, at		$4 62½
13	"	"	4 00
2	"	"	3 00
1	"	"	2 50
3	"	"	3 50
1	"	"	2 00
1 extra	"	"	5 00
14	"	"	4 50
1	"	"	4 00
1	"	"	3 50
1	"	"	3 00
24	"	"	2 75
1	"	"	2 50
3	"	"	2 25
1	"	"	2 00
2 Calves			5 00
221 Hogs			5 12½
1	"		4 75
45 Sheep			2 00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Active, and 5@15c better. Sales 11,000 bbls at 4.04@4 8 super state; 4.05@4 25 for extra state; 4 40@4 80 for superfine western; 5 20@5 25 for common to fair extra round hooping brands of ex ra R. H. O., closing buoyant. Rye Flour quiet; small sales at

GRAIN—Wheat firm at an advance of 2@3c. Sales of 11,000 bu at $1.30@1.31 for Amber Michigan; $1.28@1.29 for old do; 1.18 for old white Western. Rye quiet at 78@79c. Barley dull. Corn heavy and dull. Sales of 14,000 bu at 67c for new mixed Western; 68c for Jersey yellow; 81 for common white Southern. Barley Malt dull at 80@84c for State and Western.

WHISKY—Heavy. Sales of 100 brls at 25½@26c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy and lower, for mess. Prime is steady for any sales to do. Sales at 15 25@15 37½ for mess; 10 75@11 00 for prime, including 1000 brls mess, seller's option, at 15 50@15 62½ and 200 brls prime at 10 87½. Beef dull; sales 200 bbls, at 6 c.75 for prime, 8@8 75 for mess, 9.50@13 for repacked Chicago. 12 00@13 00 for extra. Prime Mess steady; sales 200 brls, at 20 50@21 00. Lard is dull, but firm. Hams steady, at 10@11c. Bacon dull and nominal; sales to-day 50 boxes short clear middles, at 9c. Moulds dull, at 9½c. Butter is tame, 6@8c for ordinary, 9@10c for fair to good. Lard quiet; sales 50 bbls, at 10½@10¾c. Tallow dull at 9½@9¾c for Chio, and 10@11 for state. Cheese steady.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 30.

WEATHER.—Warm and pleasant, with some indications of rain. Wind blowing from the south.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO.—At Buffalo, July 28—Propeller Detroit.

At Oswego, on the 29th, Propeller Wisconsin and schr. James Savagh.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO.—From Buffalo, July 28—Props Buchs and Plymouth; brig N M Standart, and schr Eagle Wing.

LIST OF VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters. The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 28th of July, 1859:

Bound West—July 27th, none. On the 28th, bark Footsteps, schrs Sea, Globe.

Bound East—July 27th, none. On the 28th, prop Buckeye, 4,000, schrs Thos Kingsford, Chrysler.

PORT COLBORNE, July 28.

The schr Crowell went ashore near Gulf Island, on the 26th inst, and had to throw part of her cargo, which consisted of hoops and West India staves, in order to get off.

W. McMILLAN.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT JULY 29.—Up—Prop Mendota; brig Andes; schrs Sea Bird, Richland, Granada, Chester, 3 30 feeters, S S Lee, Observer.

Down—Prop Northern Light, brig Swan.

THEY OUT THEN SOMEWHAT HEAVILY.—We give below some extracts from a letter received from Messrs. Jenkins & Colyer of this city from Capt. Nyman of the schooner St. Helena, which cleared from Detroit on the 24th of May. The letter is dated from Cork, the 14th of July. "The St. Helena arrived at Queenstown the 7 P. M. after a long and boisterous passage of 52 days. We left Quebec on the 16th of June, and had a fine run until Monday the 20th, when we were to the northward of Anticosti Island, we were going with the wind; a light breeze blowing, with all sails set, and had just hove the log and found we were making two nots an hour, the weather at the time being clear and we could see for miles around, when we were struck by a sudden squall, which carried away our main-mast head, together with the cross-trees and trussel-trees, all coming down together. We then put into the bay of the Island for the purpose of repairing, where we arrived on the 26th after being out in a severe gale of wind. After making repairs we left on the evening of the 28d, and were obliged to cross the Atlantic with a single reef main sail. We had very light winds for the remainder of the passage, with the exception of one gale of wind from the N. E., which lasted twelve hours, and was followed by a perfect calm, and of all the vessels that capped the crimes for about four hours, when a light breeze sprang up from the S. E. We passed every vessel that we fell in with, though in a crippled condition."

VESSEL WATER-LOGGED.—The snow Sea Star appeared off our harbor on Friday, exhibiting signals of distress. A couple of boats went out to her, and found her water logged; the result of the leak, as investigation immediately showed, to her centre board box. She was from the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, bound to Chicago. The crew became aware of the presence of water in her hold at about four o'clock in the morning, when the pumps were tried and were pilled vigorously, she filled in less than two hours. Contrary to all expectation a captain succeeded in bringing her into the harbor with the aid of a light breeze from off her deck load. She was unloaded at J. K. Sutherland dock, and water pumped out of her, and after the leak was partially stopped, reloaded, and sailed for her place of destination.

The steamer St. Joseph, we learn, is about to make regular trips up the river as far as Ottawa, and if the water will allow may extend her route to Alton. The steamer Union has discontinued her trips, for capital, and one or more are urged to building a new and much larger boat for the fall business.

The lumber business continues brisk at this point. Last week ship Alpha, A. E. Hart and P. Hayden cleared for ports east, with full cargoes.

Workmen are now engaged in building a new lighthouse at this point, and also a new residence for the keeper. The lighthouse and residence are to be both in one building. The old residence has been sold to Mr. Wait, and will be removed to the site. Its place will be erected at an early day.—St. Joseph Traveler, July 23.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW WHEAT.—The Propeller Wisconsin, Capt. C. Hickey, arrived from Chicago last night, with a cargo of new wheat, for Ames & Sloan. It is the first of this season, and the two samples we have seen are excellent, and the white wheat is beautiful. It was consigned to above firm. We hope other and large arrivals will follow. The Wisconsin came through in spite of the storm, in which fast upstairs we'll for she had rescue commander.—Oswego Times, 28th.

QUICK TRIP.—The schooner Queen City, which arrived in this city on today from Marquette, with 440 tons of iron ore, left the same place from Marquette in four days and a half or five days and a think. She passed Lake Huron in twenty-one hours. Can any vessel on the lakes beat this? If so, bring on the figures.—*Cleveland Herald*, 29.

THE SCHOONER TYRO ENGAGED.—The schooner Tyro will probably be under weigh and well on her voyage to Nuevo Davis, with staves, before these lines meet the view of most of our readers. The Tyro is owned by Belgium, Hollar & Company, Brunswick, Bay, and Daily' Spath, and Freight to South America, Australia and Gallicia. South-west Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

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NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
No. 9 Clark Street.
The undersigned has been appointed a Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, residing in Illinois.
SAMUEL C. SMITH.
Also, Commissioner for other States and Territories.
MARINE PROTESTS noted and extended, and adjustments made. 197-ly

PROOFS FOR FIRE LOSSES made out, and claims adjusted. apr 27'59 6m

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EDUCATION—A gentleman who has received his education in the University of Dublin, and who has had much experience in teaching, has a few hours vote some hours daily to giving instruction in the Greek, Latin and French Languages, and Mathematics, on moderate terms. For particulars address "W. E. D.," drawer 1905, Chicago P. O. 197 2w2

TO GROCERS—For disposal, a well established grocery trade in thriving village, La Crosse, Wis. The stock is complete and judiciously selected, and will be sold on advantageous terms to any one wishing to enter the trade. Letters addressed "B" office of this paper, will meet with due attention. 1979 1w2

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of JAMES BOYD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES BOYD,
ELEAZER D. CHAMBERLIN,
ELEAZER D. CHAMBERLIN, Jr.
Chicago, July 20th, 1859.

The undersigned will continue the business of the late firm. 197-10tx JAMES BOYD.

LOW PRICED
CHARCOAL FURNACES,
FOR HEATING FLAT-IRONS.
FLAT-IRON STOVES.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnace,
THE WOMAN'S FRIEND.
Superior finished Flat-Irons, Ironing Tables, Skirt Boards, &c., at
NO. 47 STATE STREET. NO. 47.
Sign of the Golden Tea Kittle.

WIRE SAFES.—WIRE COVERS for Butter Dishes, Plates, Vegetable Dishes, and Platter. Wire Cloth by the yard.
VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State-st.

WINDOW SCREENS
We Manufacture
WIRE WINDOW SCREENS
OF ALL KINDS AND AND SIZES,
PAINTED TO SUIT THE TASTE.
Measures taken of the Windows and Screens made to fit.
ALL KINDS OF
WIRE CLOTH AND WIRE WORK
Manufactured to order.
HONORE, HALL & CO.,
No. 81, LAKE STREET, No. 81.
[1y29 d597 1m]

A. KLINE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
15 Main-st., St. Joseph, Mo.
CONSIGNMENTS OF MERCHANDISE.
MAKE PROMPT RETURNS.
Refer to Messrs. Lyon & Co., and Thomas & Pyatt, St. Louis; Messrs. Reynolds, Ely & Co., Benedict & Farnam, J. C. Partridge & Co., Fairbanks & Greenleaf and E. J. Woolley, Esq., Chicago. 1y29 d596 6m

DUPUY & MITCHELL,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Proprietors of the
FULTON GRAIN ELEVATORS,
NOS. 246, 248 and 250 NORTH WATER STREET
Consignments solicited of Flour, Grain, Pork, Hides, &c., &c.
Advance made on consignments.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—Those who advertise will make the money. Use way to advertise is by means of
Cards,
Circulars,
Hand-Bills,
Posters, &c., &c.,
and then every business man will want an extra quantity of
BILL HEADS,
NOTES AND DRAFTS,
CHECKS,
RECEIPTS, ETC., ETC.
For these and all other descriptions of
Commercial Printing,
Executed to order and at cheap rates, call at Press and Tribune Job Printing Office, 51 Clark street. Estate of Benjamin Cook is $1,200 in debt. WM. H. RAND.

SPONGE, SPONGE, SPONGE,
SPONGE, SPONGE, SPONGE,
SPONGE, SPONGE, SPONGE,
SPONGE, SPONGE, SPONGE,
SPONGE, SPONGE, SPONGE,
Suitable for Toilet and Bathing purposes. Every size, shape and quality just opened at
Buck & Rayner's
CENTRAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE,
82 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

SHELTON, TUTTLE & CO.'S *EASTERN CARRIAGE EXPRESS TO FOX RIVER* Transportation Company's Building, Market street, (near Madison,) Chicago, Ill.
A good assortment of Steel-Spring Side Seats, Concrete Top and Open Buggies, Saddles, Harness, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
R. B. HILL, Agent
aug6-2m-d10

FLOUR BARREL STAVES, finished ready for use, jointed, crozed and chamfered. The best article in the market and the cheapest. Samples of A. I. RICHARDS. 1y4-1m-d70

Insurance.

CARLILE BOYD,
INSURANCE AGENT.
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
MASSASOIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Springfield Massachusetts.
Hanover Fire Insurance Company,
Of New York City.
Office south east corner of South Water and Clark street, Room No. 3, up stairs. 1y18-1w-d300

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
TRUST—IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 & 106 Washington St., Methodist Church Block.
This Institution receives Deposits of
FIVE CENTS,
and upwards, from all classes of persons, including
Minors and Married Women,
and allows interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of July and July.
TRUSTEES:
John T. Hinds, Wm. B. Ogden, G. S. Hubbard,
Geo. W. Dole, Conrad L. Diehl, John S. Reed,
E. S. Wilcox, O. H. W. Loll, Alex. G. Coventry,
John C. Haines, B. W. Raymond, Jared Gage,
Nathan H. Ridder,
Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. my19-y

DIVIDEND ON FIRE INSURANCE.
Agency Continental Insurance Co., New York.)
No. 8 Sout Clark St., Chicago, July 14, 1859.
Customers of this Company are hereby notified, that a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on the net earnings of 1858 has been this day declared.
Scrip for the same will be ready for delivery by the 1st of Jul. Six per cent. interest on the scrip of 1857 and 1858 will be paid on demand.
MASON & CO., Agents.
We are issuing Policies on desirable fire risks in the above Company, at their usual rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid as heretofore. Marine Risks taken as usual, and charged by Companies of far less responsibility.
jy13-3m-d316.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1810.
NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT:
Cash Capital and Surplus, May 1, '59,
$844,640.87.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY.
For Insurance on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses and contents, Steamboats, Hulls, Mills, Manufactories, Farm Dwellings, Utensils, Live Stock, Hay, grain, and property of all kinds, apply to HUNT & HUNGERFORD
CHAS. H. HUNT, No. 1, Lonsdale's Block.
Geo. M. HUNGERFORD. ly13 d779 6m

JOHN B. ACKLEY & CO.,
Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Agency
Office—No. 4 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
AGENTS FOR THE
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Acquired Capital and Surplus.....$1,000,000
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST CO.,
Capital and Surplus.....$500,000
HOWARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Capital and Surplus.....$200,000
my13-y

AETNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
HARTFORD, CONN.,
Incorporated 1819 ----- Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$2,030,423.80
Fire and Inland Navigation Risks
TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS JULY 1, 1859.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$1,500,000 00
PAID UP CAPITAL	1,000,000 00
ASSETS	2,0 0,423 80

Par Val. Mkt Val.

BANK STOCKS—In New York, Hartford, Boston and Hartford	$830,6 0 00	$925,944 60
UNITED STATES STOCKS and Treasury Notes	307,5 0 00	315,126 30
STATE STOCKS—In New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri	170,000 00	160,050 00
CITY STOCKS—Hartford, Rochester, Brooklyn and Jersey City	115,000 00	116,000 00
RAIL ROAD STOCKS—Hartford & New Haven, Hartford & Springfield, and Connecticut River	85,700 00	87,05 00
Mortgages on Real Estate	62,867 00	70,100 00
REAL ESTATE—unincumbered		20,168 75
Cash in Bank		39,048 37
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in Agent's hands		850,953 15
		$2,000,423 80

LIABILITIES:
CLAIMS—unadjusted and in suspense.....$38,2 0 00
Applications received, and Policies issued or reserved by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.
Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all requisite information given at the Company's agency in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH,
HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Ill.
No. 1 Lonsdale Block, cor. S. Water & Clark, st.

T. L. MILLER,
INSURANCE AGENT.
Office No. 150 South Water street.
Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
Capital and Surplus
$290,000 00.
Conway